

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 82  
WHOLE NUMBER 708.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

### THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK

## LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

OFFICE,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

JANUARY 1, 1877.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1876 - - - \$30,166,902 69

#### Revenue Account.

Premiums.....	\$5,910,840 87	
Interest received and accrued.....	\$2,104,080 81	
Less amount accrued Jan. 1, 1876.....	227,180 86—1,906,919 95—	7,817,790 83

Total - - - - - \$37,984,693 51

#### Disbursement Account.

Losses by death.....	\$1,547,648 43	
Dividends and returned premiums on canceled policies.....	2,516,681 16	
Life annuities, matured endowments and reinsurances.....	234,230 22	
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses, and physicians' fees.....	373,001 67	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, etc.....	376,694 33	
Reduction of premiums on United States stocks.....	140,232 32	
On other stocks.....	65,307 19—	\$5,253,795 31

Total - - - - - \$32,730,898 20

#### Assets.

Cash in Trust Company, in banks, and on hand.....	\$1,427,933 18
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value \$10,311,045 67).....	9,730,629 91
Real estate.....	2,541,576 46
This includes real estate purchased under foreclosure, amounting to \$773,402 33, a recent appraisal of which by competent parties shows that, when sold, the company may reasonably expect to realize at least its cost.	
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for \$15,821,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security).....	17,354,897 84
*Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to \$3,659,490).....	781,883 20
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1877.....	432,605 40
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, \$505,000, included in liabilities).....	125,027 15
Agents' balances.....	36,154 19
Accrued interest on investments to Jan. 1, 1877.....	300,558 68—\$32,730,898 20
* A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.	
Excess of market value of securities over cost.....	580,515 76

Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1877 - - - \$33,311,413 96

Appropriated as follows:	
Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1877.....	\$314,440 98
Reported losses awaiting proof, etc.....	201,152 21
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle, net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium.....	29,634,461 61
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class.....	517,504 84
Reserved for premiums paid in advance.....	17,038 32— 30,684,597 96

Divisible surplus at 4 per cent..... \$2,626,816 00

Surplus, estimated by the N. Y. State standard at 4 1-2 per cent., over \$5,500,000 00

From the undivided surplus of \$2,626,816 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies proportionate to their contribution to surplus. The cash value of the reversion may be used in such settlement if the policy holders so elect.

DURING THE YEAR 6,514 POLICIES HAVE BEEN ISSUED INSURING \$30,062,111.

Number of policies in force Jan. 1, 1876, 44,661.

Number of policies in force Jan. 1, 1877, 45,481.

Amount at risk Jan. 1, 1876 - - - \$126,132,119 00

Amount at risk Jan. 1, 1877 - - - 127,748,473 00

#### Trustees.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	DAVID DOWS,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	JOHN MAIRS,	WM. H. APPLETON,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,	WILLIAM BARTON,	LOOMIS L. WHITE,
CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D.,	WILLIAM A. BOOTH,	H. B. CLAFLIN,
J. F. SEYMOUR,	C. R. BOGERT, M.D.,	GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
HENRY BOWERS,	EDWIN MARTIN,	JOHN M. FURMAN,
	WILLIAM H. BEERS.	

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.

D. ODELL, Superintendent of Agencies.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., { Medical Examiners

CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., }

## BENT & BUSH,

## ARMY AND NAVY FURNISHERS,

445 & 447 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS.



**B. KITTREDGE & CO.,**

**Cincinnati, Ohio,**

**THE AGENTS OF COLT'S ARMS COMPANY,**

**OFFER TO THE PUBLIC**

**SIX NEW MODEL COLT PISTOLS, FIVE POCKET PISTOLS  
AND THE PEACEMAKER.**



### THE PEACEMAKER.

This pistol, for efficiency, safety, simplicity, and lightness, is far in advance of any military pistol that has yet appeared. After an exhaustive trial in competition with all other pistols submitted (six in all) in 1873, it was adopted as the Cavalry pistol of the United States, on the recommendation of the Board of Officers who made the trials, and the whole of the Cavalry has since been armed with it.

Among seven different military pistols experimented upon at Spandau during the past year by the Prussian Government, the firing of this pistol was the best in all respects.

It is confidently recommended to officers of the Army and Navy, guides, hunters, and all who travel among dangerous communities, as the best weapon to carry on the person that has ever been produced.

SEAL OF  
ORDNANCE  
DEPARTMENT  
U. S. A.

### EXTRACTS FROM ORDNANCE NOTES - - NO. 5.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 27, 1873.

### REVOLVERS USING MET- ALLIC AMMUNITION.

FIRST REPORT on New Model Colt and Smith & Wesson Revolvers. Made at National Armory, December 27, 1872.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., }  
December 27, 1872. }

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have tested three Smith & Wesson revolvers (new model) and the Colt's revolver (new model), submitted by Gen. W. B. Franklin, and have the honor to make the following report thereon:

[DESCRIPTION OMITTED.]

The new model Colt revolver is not an alteration of their old revolver for paper cartridges, as is the model now in service. It is made with a solid frame, inclosing the cylinder, and into which the barrel is screwed. The cylinder is of greater diameter and a little shorter than the old one. The hand which rotates the cylinder is an improvement,

having two fingers, one of which reinforces the other, giving a considerable gain of power. The ejector is similar to the old one, but one end of the ejector tube is set in the frame, the other being fastened to the barrel by a screw. The base pin is held in place by a screw through the frame.

This revolver is supplied with a safety notch, on which it can be carried without the firing pin touching the cartridge. The other parts are essentially the same as in the old model.

As required by the instructions from Ordnance Office, I give below the details of the tests to which the revolvers have been subjected:

[DETAILS OMITTED.]

The Colt revolver was first fired three hundred rounds with service ammunition, allowing it to cool after each hundred rounds. No difficulty was experienced from it, and only one cartridge failed to explode. This one was found to be defective in fulminate.

The revolver was then laid in the snow, water poured over it, and it was allowed to remain in the weather three days and nights. When taken up again it was rusted considerably but worked perfectly. It was again fired up to two hundred rounds, with two cartridges failing to explode. One of these exploded at second trial and the other with the punch and hammer.

The Colt and one of the Smith & Wesson were then fired for accuracy at fifty yards. A target of ten shots with each gave mean absolute deviation—for Colt, 3.11 in.; for the Smith & Wesson, 4.39 in.

Both revolvers were then placed in a close box connected with the pulverizer, and well sanded. The sand did not affect the working of either.

They were then fired at twenty-five yards distance for penetration. The average penetration for ten shots with each was—for the Colt, 4.1 in.; for the Smith & Wesson, 3.35 in.

The Smith & Wesson was then fired one hundred rounds and the Colt two hundred rounds. No difficulty was experienced with either, only a slight increase in friction being noticeable in the Smith & Wesson. One cartridge failed to explode in the Colt and eight in the Smith & Wesson. The one failing in the Colt was exploded with a centre punch. Six of those failing in the Smith & Wesson exploded at second trial, one at third trial, and the other one was without fulminate.

I finally tried the "Lost" cartridges in the Colt revolver to ascertain the effect of bursting through the cap, as they had done with the Smith & Wesson. The cartridges were taken from the same box, and about twenty of them from the same package as those that burst in the Smith & Wesson revolvers, but out of eighty fired none burst. At the same time, of four cartridges from this package fired in the Smith & Wesson revolver two burst as before.

The Smith & Wesson revolvers have been fired respectively 989, 606 and 845 rounds; the Colt about 800 rounds. The better working of the Colt is noticeable throughout. No difficulty has been found with it, while the Smith & Wesson has several times clogged to such an extent as to render it almost impossible to cock it. This clogging is most liable to occur in cold and dry weather, when the fouling is allowed to harden on the piece. The lengthening of the "collar" was intended to overcome this liability to clog, as developed in the model now in the hands of the troops, and has, no doubt, reduced it. The cylinder stop is also an improvement, and the strengthening of parts, which is the object of most of the changes, has made a better weapon than the old one, but I still regard it as rather delicate for general service. The two parts of this revolver which broke during the trial may have contained defects, but these and other parts of it are of such a character as to develop defects in the manufacture.

A great objection to this arm is the difficulty of dismounting for cleaning and reassembling it. Though improved in this respect by the marking of the gear and frame and the change in the rack, soldiers generally would still find it complicated.

The only superiority it can claim over the Colt is the greater rapidity of ejecting the empty cases. I think that in the case of poor ammunition and the bursting of the heads of cartridges in the two arms, the Smith & Wesson could more readily be relieved from the consequent clogging than the Colt.

In the Colt the number of the parts is less, they are more simple and stronger, and are not subjected to as great strains as those in the Smith & Wesson. It can be dismounted for cleaning by drawing one screw and slipping out the base pin, and reassembled with the same ease.

I have no hesitation in declaring the Colt revolver superior in most respects, and much better adapted to the wants of the Army than the Smith & Wesson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. EDIE,

Captain of Ordnance.

Major J. G. BENTON, Commanding.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance, agreeably to his instructions of September 2, 1873.

J. G. BENTON,

Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

[Further details embracing other rejected arms omitted.]

NOTE.

As the reports on the several models of revolvers using the metallic ammunition plainly show the superiority of the Colt revolver (last model) over all others tried, the Chief of Ordnance has been authorized by the War Department to purchase 8,000 of these arms for the use of the cavalry arm of the service.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, JUNE 26, 1873.

The contract with this company was extended April 30, 1874, to include 2,000 additional pistols, making 10,000 in all.

The Drawing is Full Size of Pistol.

It has been adopted by  
the War Department  
for the Cavalry Ser-  
vice of the United  
States.

**Colt's New Model Army Metallic Cartridge  
Revolving Pistol.**



# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 32.  
WHOLE NUMBER 708.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 23 Murray St.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

## THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief.*

George W. McCrary, *Secretary of War.*

H. J. Crosby, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.  
Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.  
Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.  
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.  
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.  
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.  
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.  
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States.*  
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, *Adj.-General.*

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry,  
Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.  
Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:  
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Major E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry:  
Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.  
First Lieutenant John S. Loun, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:  
Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.

District of the Black Hills.—Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry:  
Headquarters Red Cloud Agency, D. P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Angur,  
Headquarters, New Orleans, La.  
Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord:  
Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.  
Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.  
Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. H. Ruger: Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.  
Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.  
Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Major-General Irvin McDowell:  
Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Major Samuel Breck, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O.  
Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.  
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V.  
Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.  
Major James P. Martin, A. A. G.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.  
Lt.-Col. T. H. Neill, Commandant of Cadets, U. S. M. A.  
Capt. R. H. Hall, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

### GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. D. S. Stanley, 23d Inf., Supt. Hdqrs. New York.  
First Lieut. W. W. Doughty, 23d Infantry, A. A. G.

### PRINCIPAL DEPOT—GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.

Major ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, 4th Inf., Commanding.  
Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.  
Asst. Surgeon T. F. Aspell, U. S. A.  
Capt. E. G. Bush, 10th Inf.  
First Lieut. M. Barber, 16th Inf.  
First Lieut. W. N. Sage, 11th Inf.  
First Lieut. C. Bird, 23d Inf.  
First Lieut. J. M. Ross, 21st Inf.  
Acting Asst. Surgeon A. F. Steiglers, U. S. A.

### DEPOT—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Major J. E. Yard, 20th Inf., Commanding.  
Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.  
Capt. H. C. Corbin, 24th Inf.  
First Lieut. D. M. Lee, 6th Inf.  
First Lieut. J. E. Quentin, 14th Inf.  
First Lieut. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.  
First Lieut. D. Robinson, 7th Inf.  
First Lieut. H. R. Brinkhoff, 15th Inf.  
Second Lieut. G. K. Spencer, 19th Inf.

### RENDZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st., Capt. Saml. Owenshine, 5th Inf.  
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st., Capt. Wm. F. Drum, 2d Inf.  
Buffalo, N. Y., Spaulding's Exchange Bldg., Capt. Wm. H. Powell, 4th Inf.  
Cincinnati, O., Capt. Wm. N. Tiedall, 1st Inf.  
Chicago, Ill., 219 Randolph st., Capt. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.  
Cleveland, O., 142-144 Seneca st., Capt. J. T. McGuinness, 13th Inf.  
Indianapolis, Ind., 17-19 W. Washington street, 1st Lt. W. W. Rogers, 9th Inf.  
Jersey City, N. J., 13 Mycomery st., Capt. M. H. Stacey, 12th Inf.  
New York City, 100 Walker st., Capt. R. L. Morris, 18th Inf.  
New York City, 109 West street, Capt. J. F. Kent, 3d Inf.  
Nashville, Tenn., 78½ Cherry st., 1st Lt. C. N. Gray, 25th Inf.  
St. Louis, Mo., 881 Pine st., 1st Lt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf.  
Washington, D. C., 1710 Pennsylvania Ave., Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Art.

### MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. J. IRVIN GREGG, 8th Cavalry, Superintendent.

### PRINCIPAL DEPOT—ST. LOUIS BARRACKS, MO.

Col. J. IRVIN GREGG, 8th Cavalry, Commanding.  
First Lieut. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cavalry, Depot Adjutant.  
Surgeon E. P. Vollum, U. S. Army, Post Surgeon.  
Asst. Surgeon W. C. Andrews, U. S. Army.  
Capt. Wm. McCleave, 8th Cavalry, Commanding Permt' Co.  
RENDZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.  
Atlanta, Ga., 34 Decatur st., 1st Lt. Chas. D. Ward, 10th Cav.  
Baltimore, Md., 116 S. Sharp st., Capt. Wm. B. Kennedy, 10th Cav.  
Boston, Mass., 6 Portland st., 1st Lt. Leo O. Parker, 4th Cav.  
Chicago, Ill., 18 Clarke st., 1st Lt. Thos. Garvey, 1st Cav.  
Cincinnati, O., 206 W. 5th st., 1st Lt. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav.  
Indianapolis, Ind., 9 W. Wash'n st., 1st Lt. Byron Dawson, 9th Cav.  
Memphis, Tenn., 1st Lt. J. Hunt, 10th Cav.  
New York City, 14 Hudson st., Capt. A. R. Chaffee, 8th Cav.  
Philadelphia, Pa., 312 Market st., 1st Lt. E. Crawford, 3d Cav.  
Pittsburg, Pa., 229 Penn. av., 1st Lt. J. G. McAdams, 2d Cav.  
St. Louis, Mo., (Barracks), 1st Lt. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav.

## ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 18, H. Q. A., March 13, 1877.

By direction of the President Captain Thomas E. Maley (retired) is restored to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the retired list of the Army, to date from March 3, 1877, in conformity with the following act of Congress: AN ACT for the relief of Thomas E. Maley.

The provisions of this act were published in JOURNAL March 10.

HDQRS GARRISON, WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
WASHINGTON ARSENAL, D. C.,  
March 8, 1877.

### General Orders No. 10.

The undersigned with great gratification is authorized to publish to the troops, the following letter from the General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, regarding the Battalion of Artillery under his command during the inaugural ceremonies of the 5th instant, viz.:

"HDQRS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1877."

"Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. French, comd'g Garrison, Washington."

"DEAR SIR: I beg to compliment you, your officers and men for their soldierly bearing and conduct on the day of Inauguration, and to embrace in this the Light Battery A, 2d Artillery, from Fort McHenry.

"Unseen by you I watched your command closely, and have nothing but praise for their steadiness, dress, equipment, and observance of the smallest details of their drills.

"You may communicate this to your command and send a copy to Capt. Ramsay at Fort McHenry.

"With great respect, your friend,

"W. T. SHERMAN, General."

WM. H. FRENCH, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. Army,  
Lieut.-Col. 2d Artillery, Comd'g.  
Official: SEDGWICK PRATT, 1st Lieut.  
3d Artillery, Post Adjutant.

S. O., W. D., March 8, 1877.

By direction of the President the name of Charles G. Freudenberg (now Capt. U. S. A., retired) will be placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank and grade of Lieut.-Colonel to date from March 3, 1877, in conformity with an act approved March 3, 1877.

G. O. 5, DEPT. PLATTE, March 6, 1877.

By authority of the President of the United States, dated Feb. 9, 1877, and in compliance with instructions from Hdqrs of the Army, dated Feb. 21, 1877, a new Wood reservation for the post of Fort Fetterman, W. T., is designated with boundaries described as follows:

Beginning at the initial point and running thence east one-half mile; thence south two miles; thence west one mile; thence north two miles; thence east one-half mile to the initial point.

The initial point of the survey is 357 feet from La Bonte Creek, on its east (right) bank, fifteen miles, more or less, by road, above the point where it is crossed by the Fort Fetterman and Fort Laramie road, and about nine-tenths of a mile above a short, narrow, and rocky gorge, through which the creek flows.

The boundary of the reservation will be marked at the initial point and at each of the four corners, by posts five inches square and five feet high, branded U. S. M. W. R., and at intermediate points by blazed trees.

The bearings as given are magnetic; the declination of the needle is 15 deg. 49 min. 39 sec. east.

The area is two square miles.

Latitude: 43 deg. 23 min. 35 sec.

Longitude: 105 deg. 21 min. 04 sec. west from Greenwich.

No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on Saturday, March 10, 1877.

G. C. M. Orders Nos. 29 and 30 will not be issued.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Capt. C. P. Eagan, C. S., is assigned to duty as Chief C. S. of the Dept., relieving Capt. T. Wilson, C. S. (G. O. 4, D. A.)

A. Surg. C. B. Byrne, M. D., will proceed to Fort Duncan, Texas, for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 40, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. W. B. Van Duyen is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Duncan, Texas, for duty at that post. On the arrival of Dr. Van Duyen, A. Surg. W. C. Shannon, M. D., is relieved from duty at Fort Duncan, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for temporary duty. On the arrival of A. Surg. Shannon, A. A. Surg. M. Cooper will be relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to Fort Brown, Texas, for duty—to relieve A. A. Surg. N. F. Martin, on duty with detachment at Santa Maria (S. O. 40, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. J. A. Callender, with whom contract has recently been made, will proceed to Fort Colville, W. T., for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. F. S. Stirling as post surgeon (S. O. 15, D. C.)

Lieut. Taber, relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., and to report to Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty with

Co. E, Battalion of Engineers (S. O. 38, par. 3, H. Q. A., Feb. 19, 1877).

Lieut. Payson, relieved from duty with Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to Lieut.-Col. Stewart for duty under his immediate orders, and for such further duties as may be required by the Board of Engineers for Fortifications on the Pacific Coast (S. O. 38, par. 3, H. Q. A., Feb. 19, 1877).

### DETACHED SERVICE.

Surg. W. H. Forwood, Capt. S. F. Barstow, A. Q. M., members G. C. M. Raleigh, N. C., March 8 (S. O. 43, D. S.)

A. Surg. F. W. Elbrey, member G. C. M. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., March 7 (S. O. 43, D. S.)

Major E. McClellan, Surg., will make a sanitary inspection of the post of Columbia, S. C. (S. O. 41, D. S.)

Lieut.-Col. C. McKeever, Asst. Adit.-Gen., will proceed to Augusta, Ga., and inspect money accounts of Capt. M. J. Grealish, Ord. S. orekeeper (S. O. 43, D. S.)

Major T. T. Thornburgh, P. D., will, after having paid the troops at Sidney Bks, Neb., for muster of Feb. 28, proceed to Camps Robinson and Sheridan, and pay the Sioux scouts at those posts on their discharge from the service (S. O. 32, D. P.)

Col. Tower, Lieut.-Cols. Wright and Gillmore, Board of officers to assemble in Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1877, to take into consideration and report upon the necessity, etc., of certain projected modifications to the Rock Creek Bridge of the Washington Aqueduct (S. O. 8, H. Q. C. of E., Feb. 2, 1877).

Major D. W. Flagler, Capt. A. L. Varney, 1st Lieut. J. C. Ayres, members, and 1st Lieut. D. M. Taylor, J. A. G. C. M. Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., March 14 (S. O. 49, D. M.)

### PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major W. P. Gould, P. D., will pay troops stationed in North Carolina and South Carolina, on the muster and pay rolls of Feb. 28, 1877 (S. O. 43, D. S.)

The troops in Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of Feb. 28, as follows: At Camps McDowell and Verde, and Fort Whipple, A. T., by Major R. Smith, P. D.; at Camps Apache, Bowie, Grant, Thomas, and Lowell, A. T., including the companies and detachments in the field, in southern and southeastern Arizona, by Major J. R. Roche, P. D.; at Fort Yuma, Cal., and Camp Mojave, A. T., by Major W. M. Maynard, P. D. (S. O. 15, D. A.)

Major C. J. Sprague, P. D., will pay troops stationed at Forts Snelling and Ripley, Minn., and at Forts Pembina, Totten, Seward, Abercrombie, and Sisseton, D. T.; Major W. Smith, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Fort Stevenson, A. Lincoln, and Rice, D. T.; Major G. W. Candee, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Fort Randall, Lower Brulé Agency, Ft. Sully, and Cheyenne and Standing Rock Agencies, D. T. (S. O. 28, D. D.)

Major J. P. Willard and Major A. S. Towar, P. D., will proceed to pay the troops stationed in the District to Feb. 28, 1877, as follows: Major Willard will make payments at Forts Craig, Selden, Bayard, and Stanton, N. M.; Major Towar will make payments at Forts Marcy, Union, and Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 13, D. N. M.)

### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stew. G. Belding is relieved from duty at Nashville, Tenn., and will proceed to McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., for temporary duty (S. O. 41, D. S.)

## THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. L. H., Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; C, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I, Camp Halleck, Nev.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; M, Fort Colville Wash. T.; D, Presidio, Cal.; G, San Diego, Bks., Cal.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, A, B, D, E, Ft. Sanders, W. T.; I, K, Ft. Fred. Steele, W. T.; C, Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F, G, H, L, Fort Ellis, M. T.; M, Camp Brown, W. T.

Roster.—The stations of the officers of this regiment, as given in the January roster, are as follows:

Fort Sanders, W. T.: Lieut.-Col. A. G. Brackett; Major E. M. Baker; Quartermaster J. L. Fowler, A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Capt. T. B. Dewees, A.; Capt. E. R. Wells, E.; Capt. J. T. Peale, B; 1st Lieut. M. E. O'Brien, A; 1st Lieut. S. M. Swigert, D; 2d Lieut. F. U. Robinson, B; 2d Lieut. D. C. Pearson, A; 2d Lieutenant F. W. Shibley, E. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.: Capt. H. E. Noyes, I; 1st Lieut. C. T. Hall; 2d Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury. Fort Ellis, M. T.: Major J. S. Bieblin; Capt. E. Ball, H; Capt. G. L. Tyler, F; Capt. J. N. Wheelan, G; Capt. R. Norwood, L; 1st Lieut. S. T. Hamilton, I; 1st Lieutenant G. C. Doane, G; 2d Lieut. C. B. Schofield, L; 2d Lieut. L. H. Jerome, H; 2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller, F. Camp Brown, W. T.: Capt. J. Mix, M; Adj. H. C. La Point, M. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.: Capt. E. J. Spanliding, C; 1st Lieut. T. J. Gregg, C; 2d Lieut. J. H. Coale, C. Washington, D. C.: 1st Lieut. F. C. Grugan, F. New Orleans, La.: 1st Lieutenant C. Angur, B, A. D. C. to Gen. Angur, to the Field: Capt. J. Egan, K; 1st Lieut. W. P. Clark, H, A. D. C. to Gen. Crook; 2d Lieut. J. N. Allison, K. On Sick Leave: Col. I. N. Palmer, Baltimore, Md.; 1st Lieutenant W. A. Dinwiddie, M. Mt. Pleasant, La. Absent on Leave: Adj. C. F. Roe, Highland Falls, N. Y.; 2d Lieut. H. D. Huntington, D; 2d Lieut. E. J. McClelland, G; 1st Lieut. W. C. Rawolle, K. On Detached Service: Major N. B. Sweitzer, Washington, D. C.; Capt. D. S. Gordon, D, en route to station; 1st Lieut. J. G. McAdams, E.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A, D, E, F, G, Fort Laramie, W. T.; H, Sidney Barracks, Neb.; I, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B, C, L, Camp Robinson, Neb.; M, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K, Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and B, D, E, F, I, M, Camp Robinson, Neb.; A, C, U, K, Fort Sill, I. T.; G, L, Fort Reno, I. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. Lee, 1st Lieuts. F. L.



Shoemaker, W. C. Miller, 2d Lieut. H. H. Bellas, S. A. Mason, members, and 1st Lieut. C. M. Callahan, J. A. of G. C.-M. Camp Robinson, Neb., Feb. 1 (S. O. 30, D. P.)

*Leave of Absence.*—2d Lieut. H. G. Otis, extended fifteen days (S. O. 51, M. D. A.)

*Fort Sill.*—The Fort Sill Dramatic Troupe, composed of enlisted men of 4th Cav., gave another of their admirable entertainments on the evening of March 1, 1877. The melodrama of "Dick Turpin" was first on the programme, the majority of the characters being very well rendered. Dick Turpin and Tom King (Knights of the road), as presented by Messrs. Emerson and Hazlet, were very good. The hit of the piece, however, was Mr. Owen O'Neill's (Co. H) impersonation of the gouty and irascible old squire "Whimsey," which was true to the life. Mr. A. Vibart (Co. K) as "Adolphus Fitzfozle," a cockney on a tour, was excellent. The minor characters were fairly represented by Messrs. Cumming, Merritt, McFarland, Peacock, Booth, French and Moorby. A very good olio was then given, consisting of exercises on the flying trapeze by Boyce and Cellone, the latter a very graceful and clever young gymnast. The Fort Sill Glee Club followed in vocal selections. Mr. Tom Ford and his banjo were as ever welcome, and as usual good. The performance concluded with the farce entitled, "A Fearful Tragedy in the Seven Dials." Messrs. Vibart and Emerson portrayed the sufferings of "Mulligatawney" and "Slumpington" in a very laughable manner, causing a continuous ripple of cackling from the beginning to the end of the piece. In closing, would say a word of praise, in regard to this organization, which has given twenty-two performances from first to last, all of which have been good, and the greater number excellent. The success is due in a great measure to the aid extended by the officers of the regiment at this post, particularly the commanding officer and post quartermaster, who have done all in their power, consistently, to foster and encourage healthful amusements among the enlisted men.

**5TH CAVALRY,** Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. K. Sidney Bks, Neb.; C. G. E. M. Fort McPherson, Neb.

*Detached Service.*—Major V. K. Hart, 2d Lieut. C. H. Watta, members, and 1st Lieut. J. B. Babcock, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort McPherson, Neb., by par. 3, S. O. 158, series of 1876, from these Hdqrs, vice 1st Lieut. P. P. Barnard, relieved (S. O. 32, D. P.)

**6TH CAVALRY,** Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. I. Camp Bowie, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.  
\* In camp near old Camp Crittenden.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. A. Kramer, 1st Lieut. G. S. Anderson, A. D. C., 2d Lieut. W. H. Carter, members, G. C.-M. Camp Verde, A. T., March 3 (S. O. 16, D. A.)  
2d Lieut. B. H. Cheever, Jr., is appointed A. Q. M., in connection with the extension of military telegraph line, from Camp Grant, A. T., to Ralston, N. M. (S. O. 16, D. A.)

*Relieved.*—2d Lieut. T. A. Touey from duty as A. A. Q. M., in connection with the extension of military telegraph line, from Camp Grant, A. T., to Ralston, N. M. (S. O. 16, D. A.)

**7TH CAVALRY,** Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B. E. G. I. K. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; F. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. C. S. Hsley, member, G. C.-M. Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., March 14 (S. O. 49, D. M.)

**8TH CAVALRY,** Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Texas; A. E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.; F. scouting.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, 1st Lieut. A. G. Hennisee, Fort Brown, Texas (S. O. 40, D. T.)

**9TH CAVALRY,** Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; E. K. Ft. Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F. Fort Selden, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; D. Fort Wallace, Kas.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. P. Cusack, member, G. C.-M. Fort Bayard, N. M., by S. O. 97, series of 1876, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 47, D. M.)

*Gen. Dudley.*—A correspondent at Fort Union, N. M., writes as follows: "Wednesday, March 7, 1877, was a memorable day in the annals of Fort Union, N. M. On that day Gen. N. A. M. Dudley, U. S. A., the highly esteemed and respected post commandant, returned from a prolonged absence on the Rio Grande, on G. C.-M. duty. The officers of the post, depot and arsenal at Fort Union, and several distinguished civilians, complimented him by voluntarily forming an escort of honor, going in a body, with two companies of cavalry, in full uniform and under arms, to meet him at La Tunta, six miles from the post, and escort him to his quarters. These were handsomely decorated with flags, and the officers and ladies of the post congregated there to congratulate him on his safe return. The 9th Cavalry Band greeted him with 'Hail to the Chief.' This warm demonstration of popularity, which will long be remembered, ended in a bountiful and very enjoyable collation."

**10TH CAVALRY,** Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. F. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Giffith, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; J. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

*Detached Service.*—The C. O. Fort Clark, Texas, will send Capt. T. C. Lebo to Fort Davis, Texas, as witness in the case of U. S. versus 2d Lieut. S. K. Thompson, 25th Inf. (S. O. 41, D. T.)

Capt. C. D. Vele and 1st Lieut. S. R. Colladay will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., as witnesses in case of 1st Lieut. B. M. Custer, 24th Inf. (S. O. 44, D. T.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Fourteen days, 1st Lieut. R. H. Pratt, Fort Marion, Florida (S. O. 41, D. S.)

**1ST ARTILLERY,** Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. Ft. Proble, Mo.; L. Fort Independence, Mo.; A. C. E. F. B. Washington Arsenal; D. Flattsburg Barracks.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, 1st Lieut. J. C. White, Flattsburg Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 54, M. D. A.)

**2ND ARTILLERY.**—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A. H. Fort McHenry, Md.; B. Ft. Foote, Md.; E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morgantown, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. D. G. I. L. Washington, D. C.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

*Change of Station.*—1st Lieut. C. O. Howard relieved from duty at Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and will report to C. O. 2d Art. for duty under his appointment as Regimental Adjutant (S. J., March 13, W. D.)

1st Lieut. J. McGilvray will report to C. O. of his regiment for duty under his appointment as R. Q. M. (S. O., March 13, W. D.)

*Detached Service.*—Major H. A. Allen, 1st Lieut. J. McGilvray, members, and 1st Lieut. E. L. Huggins, J. A. of G. C.-M. Raleigh, N. C. (S. O. 42, D. S.)

1st Lieut. S. Smith, member, G. C.-M. Camp Verde, A. T., March 3 (S. O. 16, D. A.)

*Bread Ration.*—The ration of bread of Bat. G, stationed at Washington Arsenal, D. C., will be increased to twenty-two ounces (S. O. 55, M. D. A.)

*Assigned.*—1st Lieut. G. Mitchell to Bat. B, vice 1st Lieut. C. O. Howard, appointed Regimental Adj.; 1st Lieut. B. Wager to Bat. E, vice 1st Lieut. J. McGilvray, appointed R. Q. M. (S. O., March 13, W. D.)

**3RD ARTILLERY,** Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; D. E. Washington, D. C.; G. Indianapolis Arsenal; I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

*Change of Station.*—Major J. M. Robertson will proceed to Madison Bks, N. Y., and report by letter to Com. Gen. Mil. Div. Atlantic for assignment to duty at that post (S. O., March 7, W. D.)

1st Lieut. C. Chase will report to C. O. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for assignment to duty as Adj. of school and post (S. O., March 13, W. D.)

*Detached Service.*—Capt. La R. L. Livingston, J. R. Kelly, 1st Lieuts. R. C. Knower, A. T. Abbott, 2d Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, members, and 2d Lieut. C. Sellmer, J. A. of G. C.-M. Madison Bks, N. Y., March 14 (S. O. 55, M. D. A.)

**4TH ARTILLERY,** Col. Joseph Roberts.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., E. Ft. Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Wrangel, Alaska; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

*Promotions.*—Capt. J. Mendenhall, Bat. G, Sitka, Alaska, to be Major 1st Art., which takes him to Mil. Div. of Atlantic; Major Mendenhall will comply with par. 10, S. O. 19, from Hdqrs of the Army; 1st Lieut. A. Morris, Bat. G, to be Captain vice Mendenhall promoted; 2d Lieut. J. L. Knapp, Bat. E, Fort Stevens, Ore., to be 1st Lieut. vice Morris promoted, which carries him to Bat. G, at Sitka; Lieut. Knapp will join his battery (S. O. 13, D. C.)

**5TH ARTILLERY,** Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. Summerville, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. Tallahassee, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; H. Charleston, S. C.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. F. L. Guenther will make the quarterly examination of the accounts of Capt. W. H. Heuer, Engineers, Key West, Fla. (S. O. 43, D. S.)  
Capts. H. F. Brewster, D. H. Kinzie, 1st Lieuts. A. W. Vogdes, O. E. Wood, 2d Lieuts. W. B. Homer, G. Adams, members, and 1st Lieut. E. R. Hills, Adj., J. A. of G. C.-M. Charleston, S. C., March 7 (S. O. 42, D. S.)

**1ST INFANTRY.**—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. E. C. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency; D. B. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; G. K. Standing Rock Agency.

**2ND INFANTRY,** Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. D. H. K. G. Atlanta, Ga.; F. Chattanooga; G. Alken, S. C.; I. Jeffersonville, Ind.; E. Ellijay, Ga.  
\* Tallahassee, Fla., temporary duty.

*Detached Service.*—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam, Major D. P. Hancock, Capt. W. Mills, 1st Lieut. T. Drury, 2d Lieut. J. Kinzie, members, and 1st Lieut. C. A. Dempsey, Adj., J. A. of G. C.-M. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., March 7 (S. O. 42, D. S.)

1st Lieut. H. Catley will proceed to Augusta, Ga., on business connected with Subsistence Department (S. O. 41, D. S.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. W. V. Wolfe, Jeffersonville, Ind. (S. O. 53, M. D. A.)

*McIntyre's Murderers.*—A letter from Atlanta states: The commissioner sent by Governor Colquitt into North Georgia for the purpose of investigating the murder of Lieut. McIntyre has not returned; but from other sources of information, it is learned that the people of that section utterly repudiate all sympathy with the murderers. The crime occurred in a remote corner of Fannin county, near the Tennessee line, or Jack River. The parties charged with the murder are said to be renegades from North Carolina, not very different, except in respect to color, from the "Swamp Angles" that until recently infested certain portions of that State, and it is reliably stated that Marshal Blacker, in his evidence before the Coroner's jury, stated that the murderers did not represent the citizenship of North Georgia, and he is further represented as saying, albeit he is known as one of the most energetic revenue raiders in the business, that he has never before been interrupted in the section where the murder took place. It is supposed that the murderers of Lieut. McIntyre has fled to their friends and allies in North Carolina.

**3RD INFANTRY,** Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. E. F. G. H. Jackson Barracks, La.; D. St. Martinsville, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. X. Baton Rouge Bks, La.  
\* New Orleans, La., temporary duty.

**4TH INFANTRY,** Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. F. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. H. Omaha Bks, Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.  
\* In the field.

*Suspension.*—The proceedings of the G. C.-M. in case of 2d Lieut. Henry F. Wells have been transmitted to the Secretary of War and by him submitted to the President, who approves the proceedings, findings,

and sentence (dismissal), but is pleased to commute the sentence "to a suspension from rank, upon half pay, for the period of six months."

**5TH INFANTRY,** Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

*Relieved.*—2d Lieut. G. P. Borden from duty as J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by par. 1, S. O. 11, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 45, D. M.)

*To Join.*—1st Lieut. H. Romeyn will rejoin his proper station (S. O., March 8, W. D.)

**6TH INFANTRY,** Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

*Fort Buford, D. T.*—Lieut. R. H. Hay, commanding detachment of this regiment at Fort Peck, M. T., learning of a small camp of hostiles in his immediate vicinity, surrounded their camp at 5.30 A. M. on Jan. 28 and arrested the entire party, consisting of fourteen men, thirteen women and twenty-two children. This party surrendered eighteen ponies. Five young warriors ran away from the camp the night previous, taking with them some twenty ponies and two cavalry horses.

**7TH INFANTRY,** Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

**8TH INFANTRY,** Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. C. Porter, 1st Lieuts. F. A. Whitney, A. D. C., J. O'Connell, members, and 1st Lieut. T. Wilhelm, Adj., J. A. of G. C.-M. Camp Verde, A. T., March 3 (S. O. 16, D. A.)

**9TH INFANTRY,** Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; C. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. A. H. Bowman, J. A. of G. C.-M. Sidney Bks, Neb., by par. 3, S. O. 11, from these Hdqrs, vice 1st Lieut. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav., relieved (S. O. 29, D. P.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. L. Hay, Adj., Omaha Bks, Neb. (S. O. 32, D. P.)

**10TH INFANTRY,** Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; D. Ft. McIntosh.

*Change of Station.*—2d Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn is relieved from duty in Dist. of Nueces and will proceed to Fort McKavett, Texas, for temporary duty with Co. C, 10th Cav. (S. O. 40, D. T.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. H. B. Chamberlain, Fort McKavett, Texas (S. O. 42, D. T.)

**11TH INFANTRY,** Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. B. H. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

*Remitted.*—In case of Private Haupt (K), convicted of desertion and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for two years, the General of the Army orders that in consideration of the former good and long service of Private Haupt, and in consideration of the unanimous recommendation of all the members of the court present, the sentence in his case is remitted, and he will be released from confinement and returned to duty. The attention of the court is invited to the irregular form (printed) in all the records of stating the swearing of the court and Judge-Advocate, was then duly sworn, etc. This, though a proper form for a regimental or garrison court, where the Judge-Advocate is a member of the court, is not suitable for a general court, where that official is not included in the court, but is a separate functionary and takes a separate oath. This irregularity is, however, not regarded as fatal to the validity of the proceedings.

*Cheyenne Agency.*—A correspondent writes us as follows: "Among the many letters from the different posts garrisoned by our 'noble band,' have any told you of this 'delightful retreat,' and of our winter 'hutting,' as ordered? If not, it seems as if others, as well as ourselves, should know of the comfort we have enjoyed, through the energy, foresight, and practical knowledge of those to whom we owe it. Therefore, as succinctly and concisely as possible, let me make my 'statement.' On Sept. 4th, just at the customary flood, or washing away of this 'watering place,' Gen. G. P. Buell, in command of the 11th, arrived. The garrison then numbered, as now, nine companies—the headquarters since arriving—\$10,000 allowed to 'hut' us for the winter, covering all expenses of material, hired labor, etc., etc. No timber here; estimates at once made; an officer despatched to Yankton for purchase of lumber, and Nov. 10th finds both enlisted men and officers in barracks and quarters. 'Quarters,' good frame buildings, three rooms down, one up stairs. The barracks far more comfortable than at many posts considered permanent. During this time, from the old material saved from the flood were erected, 'commisary, stables, shops, hospital and roof house.' The new material arrived after Sept. 21st; only fourteen civilian carpenters employed, nine about twenty, five about forty days. Other labor by enlisted men. We have barracks for ten companies: two field officers' quarters, ten sets captains' quarters. Is this not better than 'huts,' and are not the 'C. O.' and Q. M. deserving of credit?"

**12TH INFANTRY,** Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hall, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

**13TH INFANTRY,** Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. B. H. G. K. D. F. New Orleans, La.; I. Vicksburg, Miss.; C. Baton Rouge, La.; E. Little Rock, Ark.



**14TH INFANTRY.** Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. G. H. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. C. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsuff; I. Fort Laramie, W. T.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. T. F. Tobey, 2d Lieut. C. F. Lloyd, members, G. C. M. Camp Robinson, Neb., Feb. 1 (S. O. 30, D. P.)

**15TH INFANTRY.** Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. F. Ft Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. H. H. Humphreys, member, G. C. M. Fort Bayard, N. M., by S. O. 97, series of 1876, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 47, D. M.)

*Fort Union.*—The second performance of the "L. F. Dramatic Association" took place on the evening of Feb. 17, with the following plays and casts:

#### TURNING THE TABLES.

Jack Humphries, Lieut. Kinzie; Jeremiah Bumps, Lieut. Taylor; Edgar De Courcy, Lieut. Valois; Thornton, Mr. Hooker; Knibbs, Lieut. Sherman; Miss Knibbs, Miss Brent; Mrs. Humphries, Mrs. Sherman; Patty, Miss Hewitt.

#### AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

Horatio Thomas Sparkins, Lieut. Sherman; Major Volley, Lieut. Taylor; Pivot, Lieut. Valois; Mrs. Puddfoot, Mrs. Sherman; Fanny Volley, Miss Hewitt; Matilda Jones, Mrs. Conrad.

Though the bill embraced two more difficult pieces than those given at the first performance of the association, they were rendered in equally as fine a manner as the others. In the afterpiece, the splendid acting of Lieut. Sherman as "Sparkins" won for him much and frequent applause. A third performance is promised soon.

**16TH INFANTRY.** Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. \* F. and G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D. E. Mobile, Ala.; B. Jackson, Miss.; I. Shreveport, La.; C. Little Rock, Ark.; A. K. Huntsville, Ala.; H. Monroe, La. \* New Orleans, temp. duty.

**17TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. F. Standing Rock Ar., D. T.; D. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; H. Camp Hancock, D. T.; B. C. Ft Sisseton, D. T.

**18TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. G. Columbia, S. C.; E. Edgeland, S. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.; I. Aiken, N. C.; H. Allendale, S. C.; F. Abbeville, S. C.; A. Spartansburg, S. C. \* Tallahassee, Fla.

*Detached Service.*—Major W. H. Brown, Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, T. J. Lloyd, J. K. Hyer, 1st Lieut. H. H. Benner, 2d Lieut. F. H. Barnhart, O. B. Warwick, members, and 2d Lieut. G. L. Turner, J. A. of G. C. M. Columbia, S. C., March 7 (S. O. 42, D. S.)

1st Lieut. G. N. Bomford, C. B. Hinton, members, G. C. M. Raleigh, N. C., March 8 (S. O. 42, D. S.)

**19TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hays, Kan.

*Leave of Absence.*—Fifteen days, 2d Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, Fort Wallace, Kas. (S. O. 48, D. M.)

**20TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; G. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. Ft Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. Ft Ripley; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. I. Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

**21ST INFANTRY.** Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Stevens, Oregon; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

**22ND INFANTRY.** Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. Ft Wayne, Mich.; B. Ft Porter, N. Y.; D. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; G. H. I. K. Glendive Creek, M. T.; E. Ft Cantonment Tongue River.

† Sioux Expedition. Mail via Fort Buford, D. T.

*Resigned.*—The resignation of 1st Lieut. W. J. Reedy has been accepted by the President to take effect March 10, 1877 (S. O., March 13, W. D.)

**23RD INFANTRY.** Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. D. G. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. E. Fort Reno, I. T.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. Ft. Riley, Kas.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. W. L. Clarke, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by par. 1, S. O. 11, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 45, D. M.)

2d Lieut. E. B. Pratt, member, G. C. M. Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., March 14 (S. O. 49, D. M.)

*To Join.*—Capt. G. K. Brady will proceed to rejoin his company at Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 48, D. M.)

**24TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and B. Ft. Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. Ft McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. Fort Concho, Tex.

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. J. L. Bullis will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., reporting to the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 41, D. T.)

1st Lieut. A. C. Markley will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., as witness in case of 1st Lieut. B. M. Custer (S. O. 44, D. T.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to apply for extension of five months, 2d Lieut. J. I. Kane, Ringgold Bks, Tex. (S. O. 40, D. T.)

2d Lieut. J. I. Kane, extended five months (S. O., March 13, W. D.)

*Commuted.*—In the case of 1st Sergt. John Ware (B) the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved; but in compliance with the unanimous recommendation of the members of the court to mercy, in view of their belief that the prisoner's statement (to the effect that he was induced to testify falsely, by the persistent threats and personal influence of the officer undergoing trial, then his Captain) was true, the sentence is commuted to reduction to the ranks. Sergt. Ware will be released from confinement and restored to duty as a private soldier.

**25TH INFANTRY.** Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. Fort Concho, Tex.

*Officers Registered.*—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, March 13: Lieut.-Col. E. Upton, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Brownell, U. S. A.; Col. I. Vogdes, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Totten, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Whitman, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, 23d Inf.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

### THE FIFTH INFANTRY.

A COMPLIMENTARY order has been issued by Col. Miles to his regiment. It is dated January 31, 1877, and reads as follows:

The commanding officer takes pleasure in expressing to his regiment his full acknowledgment of the laborious and dangerous service it has performed, and his congratulation on the enviable record it has made, and valuable results achieved.

The record of the 5th Infantry in the Seminole war in Florida, in the Mexican war and against the Navajo Indians in New Mexico, and the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches in the Indian Territory, has gained for it an honored name. Its service during the past three months has been one of continued and gratifying success. Taking advantage of a division of the enemy, it fell suddenly upon the main portion of the hostile Sioux Indians under Sitting Bull, and in a fair and open combat against superior numbers, it defeated and routed the entire body, and by its rapid pursuit, compelled the surrender of the main portion, double its number, and, it is believed, the largest body of Indians ever surrendered to troops in the field. Receiving as hostages the principal chiefs as a guarantee of their good faith, the regiment turned to pursue those still hostile. If a series of unfortunate circumstances shall to any extent impair the full consummation of that important work, the responsibility rests not with the regiment. Its work was well done.

Having followed the retreating remnant, thoroughly examined and cleared a wide section of country, and divided into small columns, one of which defeated and utterly routed the remainder of Sitting Bull's band, then it was that the command turned its face southward to cope with the best armed and most noted warriors of the Sioux nation, the confederated tribes of the Ogallalas and Cheyennes, the followers of Crazy Horse. Though wearied by long marches and blinding storms, it cheerfully responded to the summons. Leaving a small portion, replaced by two companies of the 23d Infantry, the command marched out in midwinter, to contend not only against the threatening elements, but against a formidable foe, and with undaunted courage, it defeated, on ground of their own choosing, thrice its numbers in the fastnesses of the Wolf Mountains.

Here in the home of the hostile Sioux, this command, during the past three months, has marched twelve hundred miles, fought three engagements, besides affairs of less importance; has cleared a vast section of country and demonstrated the fact that the American soldier hesitates not at any undertaking, however hazardous, and can overcome obstacles apparently insurmountable. Fortunately, indeed, is the officer who commands men who will improvise boats of wagon beds, and fearlessly dash out into the cold and turbid waters, and amid the treacherous current and floating ice, cross and recross the great Missouri; who will defy the elements on these bleak plains in a Montana winter, and who have in every field defeated superior numbers. The commanding officer would especially congratulate those officers who, setting a soldierly example, have marched at the head of their commands, have led them in battle, and who have shared the hardships as well as honors of the regiment, and trusts that to the officers this valuable experience will be beneficial in after years, and to the soldier, the record he has made cannot but be exceedingly gratifying.

While he would congratulate the living, he could not fail to pay a tribute to the few honored dead who have laid down their lives in this remote region, battling against a savage foe for the advancement of civilization.

#### UNEASY NEZ PERCES.

A Portland despatch says the present rendezvous of Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces Indians is located on Joseph's Creek, a tributary of the Grande Ronde River. It is described as a narrow, precipitous gorge, difficult of access and well protected from any attack which could be made. One hundred men could successfully hold the position against 1,000 soldiers. The following named tribes have met with Joseph in council: Alapwas, Paluzes, Umatillas, Salmon Rivers, and White Birds, numbering 100. A division is reported to have taken place in the council, some favoring peace and others war. One chief advocated joining the Sioux against the whites. They are still in session, and have been for eight or ten days. Gen. Howard has gone to the scene of disturbance to try his persuasive powers on Joseph.

#### CUSTER'S FIGHT—ANOTHER WITNESS.

General Sheridan has just received a report from Colonel Wood, 11th Infantry, dated Cheyenne Agency, February 27. It announces the surrender of 220 Sioux from the main hostile camp on Tongue River. Among the principal men are Red Horse, Spotted Elk and White Eagle. Red Horse is a sub-chief of the Minneconjous. He gave Colonel Wood an account of his wanderings since he left the Agency three years since. He took part in the battles of Greasy Grass Creek, Little Big Horn, Rosebud and Slim Buttes. Of the Custer fight he said:

On Greasy Grass Creek was the main camp of the hostiles at that time. I was one of the head council men in that camp. My lodge was situated in the centre of the camp. The Unopapas, Yanktonnais and Santees were camped northeast of me, on the right, facing the battlefield. The Minneconjous, Sans-Arcs, Two Kettles and Brules were formed on the left. To the west were the Ogallalas and Cheyennes. On the morning of the attack, myself and several women were out about a mile from camp gathering wild turnips. Suddenly one of the women called my attention to a cloud of dust rising in the neighborhood of the camp. I soon discovered that troops were making an attack. We ran for the camp, and when I got there I was sent for at once to come to the council lodge. I found many of the council men already there when I arrived. We had no time to consult one another as to what

action we should take. We gave directions immediately for every Indian to get his horse and arms; for the women and children to mount the horses and get out of the way, and for the young men to go and meet the troops.

Among the troops was an officer who rode a horse with four white feet. The Indians have fought a great many tribes of people, and very brave ones, too, but they all say that this man was the bravest man they had ever met. I don't know whether this man was General Custer or not. Some say he was Custer. I saw the man in the fight several times, but did not see his body. It is said he was killed by a Santee, who still holds his horse. This officer wore a large-brimmed hat and buckskin coat. He alone saved his command a number of times by turning on his horse in the retreat. In speaking of him the Indians call him the "man who rode the horse with four white feet." There were two men of his description looking very much alike, both having long yellowish hair.

#### RENO'S APPROACH.

Sometime before this fight we were camped on the Rosebud, but we moved, crossed over, and struck a tributary of Greasy Grass Creek, following it down to its mouth. We then crossed Greasy Grass Creek and went into camp on the west bank. An Indian started to go to Red Cloud Agency that day, and when a few miles from camp he discovered dust rising. He turned back and reported that a large herd of buffalo was approaching the camp. The day was very warm, and a short time after he reported this the camp was attacked by troops, who had followed our trail down the tributary and crossed Greasy Grass Creek a little above where we did, and above the mouth of this tributary. They attacked the upper end of the camp, where the Unopapas were. The women and children fled immediately down Greasy Grass Creek a little way, and crossed over. The troops set fire to the lodges.

#### CUSTER'S ATTACK.

After driving this party back, the Indians corralled them on top of high hill, and held them there until they saw that the women and children were in danger of being made prisoners by another party of troops which just then made its appearance below. The word passed among the Indians like whirlwind, and they all started to attack this new party, leaving the troops on the hill. From this hill to the point where the troops were seen below it was open ground all the way, with the exception of the small tributary I spoke of before. As soon as we had finished the fight we all went back to massacre the troops on the hill. After skirmishing around awhile we saw the walking soldiers coming. These new troops making their appearance below the others. The attack was made on the camp about noon. The troops, it appears, were divided, one party charging right into the camp. We drove them across the creek. When we attacked the other party, we swarmed down on them and drove them in confusion. No prisoners were taken. All were killed. None were left alive even for a few minutes. These troops used very few of their cartridges. I took a gun and a couple of belts of two dead men. Out of one belt two cartridges were gone; out of the other five.

It was with captured ammunition and arms that we fought the other body of troops. If they had all remained together they would have hurt us very badly. The party we killed made five different starts. Once we charged right in until we scattered the whole of them, fighting among them hand to hand. One band of soldiers was right in the rear of us when they charged. We fell back, and stood for one moment facing each other. Then the Indians got courage, and started for them in a solid body. We went but a little distance when we spread out and encircled them. All the time I could see their officers riding in front and hear them shouting to their men. It was in this charge that most of the Indians were killed. We lost 136 killed and 160 wounded. We finished up the party right there in the ravine. [Note—Gen. Sherman is of the opinion that Red Horse meant to say that 136 were killed and 160 were wounded during the entire engagement, and not in any one particular charge.]

The troops up the river made their first attack, skirmishing a little while after the fight commenced with the other troops below the village. While the latter fight was going on we posted some Indians to prevent the other command from forming a junction. Some of the young men took the clothing off the dead and dressed themselves in it. There were several among them who had citizen's clothing. They went up, and attacked the other command that way. Both banks of the river were very steep and difficult of ascent. Many of the troops were killed while crossing. When they got on the hill they made some kind of fighting works, and the fight was then carried on at a distance, the young men sometimes charging close up. The fight continued at long range until the walking soldiers came. [This was Gen. Terry's column.]

THE NECESSITY FOR LIFE INSURANCE has been proven beyond reasonable dispute, as regards men in general, and it is easy to see that there are even special reasons why Army officers should understand its applicability to their needs. Their professional income does not ordinarily permit rapid saving; their occupation and the location in which most of them are placed exclude them from all business methods of acquiring income; and their life, even in time of peace, has some extra hazards attaching to it. No class of men, however, are blest with more devoted wives, and generally the avails of a life policy, and the soldier's honor, constitute his chief legacy to his family. The same considerations which make such a recourse peculiarly desirable in the military service of the United States—that service largely being performed on the border of civilization—also make it of the first importance that a perfectly unquestionable company be selected. The soldier, little versed in the practices of business and so isolated by distance that he cannot keep watch of the course of financial concerns, cannot take any risk of amalgamations, receivership, or any form of financial manipulation. He cannot form an opinion well in case of emergency; so he must avoid the chance of having emergencies. He cannot protect himself quite as well as others can, if trouble comes; so he must protect himself at the start by selecting his company as he would a sword—taking the quality which is sure not to break. It is imperatively necessary for his interests and comfort that he take nothing which has not been thoroughly tried. Such a test, applied however severely, is borne by the New York Life, which has now published its thirty-second annual report; it is not quite correct to call it a "statement," for it is more—it is a full, clear, and business-like presentation of the year's business, a schedule of assets by items, and a balance-sheet of assets and liabilities, showing the very large surplus of two and a half millions by the State standard of Massachusetts adopted by the company, and more than double that by the legal standard of this State. Every advantage of age, healthy growth, equity of dealing, soundness of management, and established and never questionable reputation, is offered by this old mutual company. Its terms to Army officers are especially liberal, and the gallant Custer and some of his associates were among its members. The officer who holds one of its policies may be as sure as his sound judgment can make him, that while he and his are trusting nothing may befall him, nothing will happen to it.



## COL. JUSTIN DIMMICK.

THE death of Admiral Wilkes has recalled to a correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, some reminiscences of the Mason-Sliddell affair and the detention of those gentlemen at Fort Warren. He pays the following well deserved tribute to the late Col. Justin Dimmick of the artillery, who then was in command of that military post: "As some attempts have been made to misrepresent the condition of affairs at Fort Warren and the treatment of the prisoners, it is but justice to the memory of Col. Dimmick to add that he was placed in command soon after hostilities began, and received one of the first consignments of prisoners that was placed in a military prison. He organized the prisoners into the two grades referred to; established rules for the health and comfort of all under his command, providing them with ample and comfortable quarters, suitable clothing when needed, and an abundance of excellent food, such as was issued to the troops composing his guard, and allowing all prisoners to receive anything that was sent to them unless contraband of war. He united to a soldierly and upright firmness the attributes of a sincere Christian, and maintained under many vexatious circumstances the uniform courtesies prompted by one of the kindest of hearts. Religious services were established by him for all desiring to attend, while every man, without regard to rank, was afforded frequent opportunities for private conference with the commanding officer, if desired. Many of the prisoners were undoubtedly better sheltered, fed, and cared for at Fort Warren than ever before, whether in Peace or War."

## A NEW BRECH-LOADER.

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG and Co. have recently completed a breech-loading gun weighing a little over 39 tons (but called for convenience a 40 ton gun), which is said to be the largest breech-loader hitherto constructed in England. This weapon has just been the subject of trials at the proof-ground belonging to the Elswick firm, situated some forty miles north of Newcastle. The experiment attracted a large number of British and foreign artillerymen. According to the *Times* this new 40 ton breech-loader is constructed upon the coil system, and is of 13in. calibre. The breech mechanism follows generally the French pattern—that is to say, it consists of a removable breech screw, so cut away in the thread as to take its full hold by being turned through one-sixth of a revolution. This screw draws back upon a hinged shelf, on which it swings back clear of the breech. But though the gun is similar to the French breech-loaders so far as the screw is concerned, it is altogether different in the mode of stopping the gas. This is done by using a steel cup resting upon a slightly convex surface on the head of the breech screw. The edge of the cup is pressed by the screw against a step or shoulder in the gun, so that when screwed up the base of the cup is forced to take the form of the convex head on which it rests, and thus the lip is expanded against the circular surface which surrounds it. When the breech screw is opened the cup recovers its form by its elasticity, and thereby releases its hold, and comes out on the screw with perfect freedom. The Elswick firm have made several smaller guns upon this principle, one of which fired upward of 500 rounds in Italy with such excellent results that the Italian Government adopted the pattern, and ordered a very considerable number of these guns, many of which have been already supplied and are now in use. The experiments on the present occasion commenced with the trial of a breech-loader of this description, weighing 26cwt. and of 4in. in calibre. This gun was fired with charges of from 7½lb. to 8½lb. pebble powder. The breech was opened after each round by the officers present with the utmost facility, and the stoppage of the gas was seen to be absolutely perfect. The mean velocity obtained with the lowest charge (viz., 7½lb.) was 1,491ft. per second; with the 8½lb. charge it was 1,543ft., and with 8½lb. it was 1,555ft. With the highest charge the velocity instruments unfortunately failed to act. But the chief attraction of the day was, of course, the firing of the 40-ton breech-loader. This was fired with a projectile weighing 700lb., and with charges commencing at 160lb. of pebble powder and increasing by steps of 10lb. to 180lb. The velocities attained were very high, being 1,564ft. per second with 170lb., and 1,615ft. with 180lb. The last-named velocity was the lowest indication given by the two instruments used, but taking the average of both instruments, and including the observations with the same charge on a previous day, the velocity for a charge of 180lb., with this gun, is about 1,650ft. per second. The highest pressure in the bore was about 19 tons per square inch. The stoppage of gas was just as perfect in the large gun as in the smaller one, and the breech was easily and rapidly opened and closed by one man accustomed to the work, and by the mere application of his hands, without using any tool whatever. The projectiles are of the simplest description, being neither leaded nor studded, but acquiring rotation by a copper band at the base which is forced into the grooves. At this trial the projectiles were fired into a deep bank of sand so as to be recovered after firing. On examination after recovery the copper band was found to have acted perfectly.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: So under-manned is the Army Medical Staff at the present moment, that in a case which has just come under our notice a surgeon-major had to leave the bedside of his wife who was supposed to be on the point of death, all appeals for an extension of leave having failed, it being represented that his return to duty was an absolute necessity. In many instances lately officers have been obliged to embark for foreign stations without even a day's leave to visit their friends. It is plain that something must be done to popularize the service.

## WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

## ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received for week ending March 15.

Gen. John Gibbon (Fort Shaw, M. T.), for the following men of Co. E, 7th Infantry ..... \$10 00  
1st Sergt. P. F. Van Ardenne, 1st; Sergt. J. Bell, 1st;  
Corpl. W. Wright, 1st; Privates C. A. Barker, 1st; G. C. Berry, 1st; D. Dammitt, 1st; J. Duane, 1st; V. McKenna, 1st; G. W. Wood, 1st; J. Burns, 1st.

Amount received for week ending March 15 ..... \$10 00  
Subscriptions previously acknowledged ..... \$13,193 60  
Aggregate ..... \$13,203 60  
Less amount paid to Widows and Orphans ..... 9,890 00

Balance to credit of Fund ..... \$3,383 60

ONE of the many flying rumors in Washington, is, that Admiral Porter will soon be called from a quiet life, and his services brought into requisition in an effort to improve the Navy and the administration of the Navy Department; another, that Vice-Admiral Rowan will resume his position, somewhat nominal of late, as Port Admiral at New York, and be provided with proper facilities for exercising the duties of his office.

A CORRESPONDENT says: "In the JOURNAL, March 10, 1877, in speaking of the present appropriation for support of the Army, you say: 'The present appropriation runs until the 1st of July, 1877.' I think you are mistaken in this statement, and that it ended March 1, 1877, and refer you to past files of the JOURNAL—where you will find the text of the bill." Our correspondent has been misled, apparently, by the statement which appeared in the JOURNAL, July 22, 1876, at the time of the passage of the bill referred to, that the bill contained a proviso that "the pay of Army officers shall be according to the present rate until the 4th day of March, 1877, after which it shall be paid as fixed by the report of the commission if approved by Congress." The commission referred to has made no report, and the pay remains as it was until altered by Congressional action. The appropriations are all made for the fiscal year which ends June 30; in this case June 30, 1877.

A WASHINGTON correspondent, complimenting the wife of Secretary Fish on the manner in which she has performed the duties of her position, says of those duties: "There are many who may envy the place that is filled by a lady of the Cabinet, more especially the exceptional position that the wife of the Secretary of State holds, but the honor that goes with such a position, even during the most desirable and high-toned of administrations, can hardly pay for the excessive fatigue and responsibility that accompany it. Her position demands scarcely less diplomacy than that of the Secretary of State himself. She must commit no social mistakes; she must never allow her feelings alone sway her; the innate prejudices of women must not influence her social life; she must see everything and note all the plays that are made in the great game of society that is going on around her, but she must not, by sign or word or look, betray her knowledge; she must manifest special judgment in her association with members of the diplomatic corps, and she, of all the ladies of the Cabinet, is brought into the most constant intercourse with them. She is often consulted by the other ladies of the Cabinet, and she sets the fashion for them to follow. No matter how objectionable the wife of a foreign Minister may be, the leading lady of the Cabinet must make no note of the objections, but treat the lady just the same as if she were a paragon of American perfection. If she dreams of doing otherwise trouble ensues; witness the Fish and Catecazy troubles."

THE following summary of the amounts appropriated by the 44th Congress, for purposes of interest to our readers, is given:

	PENSION BILL.	Amount of Bill.
This year.....		\$28,448,500 00
Last year.....		\$9,533,500 00
As estimated.....		\$950,000 00
As passed House.....		250,000 00
As passed Senate.....		350,000 00
As it became law.....		300,000 00
As it became law last year.....		315,000 00
As estimated.....		\$318,680 00
As passed House.....		285,161 00
As passed Senate.....		299,505 00
As it became law.....		286,604 00
As it became law last year.....		290,065 00
As estimated.....		\$5,342,899 12
As passed House.....		4,489,499 12
As passed Senate.....		5,154,935 09
As it became law.....		4,751,469 19
As it became law last year.....		4,572,762 01
As estimated.....		\$19,420,012 00
As passed House.....		12,497,932 40
As passed Senate.....		17,049,463 40
As it became law.....		12,549,932 40
As it became law last year.....		12,742,155 40

A FRENCH paper tells an anecdote about Gen. Changarnier which, if true, is not much to his credit. However, he is supposed to have been very young and thoughtless at the time. He was dining with a couple of brother officers, and in the heat of an argument, and when completely intoxicated, one of them struck him. Changarnier grew pale as death, but not wishing to avenge this blow on a comrade, to whom he was greatly attached, he rushed from the hotel, and going to a neighboring café boxed the ears of an unoffending student. The next morning Changarnier went out to give his victim satisfaction, and satisfied him by running him through the arm. He then told the comrade who had assaulted him, what had happened, and the pair embraced each other. This was very hard upon the student.

## THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief.  
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

## BUREAU OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Jno. C. Howell.  
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.  
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.  
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.  
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.  
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. Jas. H. Watmough.  
STREAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.  
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor I. Hanscom.

## FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.  
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.  
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.  
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.  
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell.  
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

## FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Lt.-Comdr. Chas. H. Davis, Acting Supt.  
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.  
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

## COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Navy-yard, Mare Island.  
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, " Boston, Mass.  
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.  
Commodore John C. Feibler, " Washington, D. C.  
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, " Norfolk, Va.  
Captain Clark H. Wells, " League Island, Penn.  
Captain Earl English, " Portsmouth, N. H.  
Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Adams* arrived at Norfolk, March 12.

THE *Alliance* sailed from Portsmouth, March 9, for the Mediterranean.

THE *Penacola* was at Panama, March 3, waiting the arrival of articles, etc., required from the U. S.

THE *Pacific Mail* steamer, with Rear-Admiral Preble and other officers on board, arrived at Aspinwall safely.

CAPTAIN GREER, late in command of the *Lackawanna*, passed through Washington, March 9, en route to his home in Annapolis.

TWELVE meridian on March 5 a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Battery at League Island Navy-yard, in honor of the inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States.

In last week's issue of the JOURNAL, owing to a typographical error, the name of Mr. E. L. Talbot was incorrectly stated as Trebot in announcing his demise.

THE *Richmond* will leave the coast of Brazil in season to reach home about the 1st of September next. Her officers and crew will then have made an old time cruise, and be well satisfied with a shore berth for awhile.

PAY DIRECTOR LOOKER, who is in charge of the Navy Pay Office, at Baltimore, has been enjoying a few days, in Washington, with some of his old friends, who were of the Presidential party that came on from Ohio. The Pay Director hails from that State, and is in good favor with those in power.

REAR ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS has not, it is said, recovered from his recent indisposition—the result of a severe attack of sunstroke last summer, while superintending the exercises of the classes of midshipmen.

In pursuance of the law on the subject, notice is about being sent out from the Navy Department to the members of Congress representing districts for which there are vacancies at the Academy, to nominate suitable persons to fill them, to be examined in June next. The nominee has to be an actual resident of the vacant district.

ACCORDING to the *Norfolk Virginian*, the *Swatara* came up from Hampton Roads, March 6, and stopped at Fort Norfolk to unload her powder. She fired a salute of eleven guns in honor of Commodore Creighton, which was returned by the *Pohatan*. During the afternoon she went up to the Navy-yard. She will take on a lot of naval stores and coal, and return immediately to the fleet. THE *Swatara* left Norfolk, March 12, for Aspinwall.

THE HON. R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy; Captains P. C. Johnson, James A. Greer, and James E. Jouett, Commander N. H. Turquhar, Lieut. J. F. Meigs, Surgeons B. F. Kidder, and Edward Kershner, Passed Asst. Paymaster George H. Read and Chief Engineer J. W. Thompson, U. S. Navy; and Generals J. G. Barnard and Q. A. Gilmore and Colonel A. T. Lee, were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, last week.

THE *Tennessee*, flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds, arrived at the mouth of the Menam River (Siam), Jan. 11, six days and twenty hours from Hong Kong. The *Ashuelot* arrived a few hours before the *Tennessee*. The *Tennessee* had a fresh N.E. monsoon all the time on the passage, and did considerable rolling. She made good time under canvas. No communication had yet been had with Bangkok.

THE three-turreted monitor *Roanoke* left the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Wednesday, March 14, in tow for Chester, Penn. The vessel will be partially taken to pieces, and some of her parts will be used in the construction of the monitor *Puritan*, now being completed at Chester by John Roach and Son, under the plans of John Ericsson. As she was towed down the East River she attracted considerable attention.



PROFESSOR JOSEPH E. NOURSE, attached to the Observatory, has, since the death of Rear-Admiral Davis, been put in charge of the preparation of the additional narrative of the *Polaris* Expedition, to be made up from the manuscripts of the late Captain Hall, in accordance with a resolution passed at the recent session of Congress.

PAY INSPECTOR JAMES FULTON, who has been stationed on the Pacific Coast, at Mare Island yard, passed through Washington last week on the way to New York, to take the steamer to Europe and assume the duties of Paymaster in charge of stores for the vessels on the Mediterranean station. He is to relieve Paymaster Bache. The proposed removal of the depot from Nice to Lisbon will detract somewhat from the charms of this billet, yet Lisbon is not a bad place in which to live.

The *Ranger* arrived at the Brooklyn yard, from Norfolk, on Monday. She will leave for the Asiatic station on the 19th of March, as but little repairs or other work will detain her beyond that time. The *Minnesota* is preparing to go in summer quarters off the Battery. The ancient storehouse *Supply* will be ready in a week or two for her practice cruise with naval apprentices. But few men are employed in the yard, and the *Brooklyn*, *Alaska*, *Shenandoah* and *Guard* lie in undisturbed quiet in the Ordinary Row.

The detachment of Pay Director Cunningham from the Pay Office, at San Francisco, after a brief period of service on the Golden coast, was rather unexpected. It is thought that his detachment is to be ascribed to his proneness to participate in discussions not strictly within the limits of professional duty. One with his activity of mind, exuberance of spirits, and force of expression, can hardly be expected to remain docile when anything of importance is agitating the public mind. It may be a fault, but it is his nature, and the Pay Director withal has a kind heart and a good word for every one.

THE HON. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, the new Secretary of the Navy, arrived in Washington, Monday evening, and took his quarters up at the Ebbitt House. On Tuesday, after having been duly sworn in, in company with the Ex-Secretary of the Navy he entered the Navy Department a little before eleven o'clock, and took possession. The retiring Secretary then introduced the chiefs of the several bureaus, with whom Judge Thompson had a pleasant interview; after which the clerks of the Department were presented. All seemed well pleased with the new Secretary, whose manner is cordial. Although nearly seventy years of age, he has all the vigor and fire of youth.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to Naval Constructors R. W. Steele and Edward Hartt on the 1st March:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1877.  
Naval Constructors Edward Hartt, U. S. N., Philadelphia, Pa.:  
Sir: The Department takes great pleasure in forwarding you herewith a copy of a report of a board of which Commodore Geo. H. Cooper, U. S. Navy, was president, which convened at the New York Navy-yard, under Department's order of November 24, 1876 (and reported under date of December 30, 1876), for the purpose of inquiring into the transactions of yourself in connection with the moving of the U. S. Navy-yard from Philadelphia, Pa., to League Island, and regarding the transfer of material in 1875. In forwarding this report to you, the Secretary cannot allow the occasion to pass without expressing his great satisfaction at this complete vindication from the charges urged against you in the reports of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives—a vindication the more expressive from the fact that the conclusions of the board were arrived at after a most searching inquiry extending over a period of more than a month, and after the examination of every witness to whom the facts were known—and to further express the confidence in your integrity as an officer and gentleman. Very respectfully,  
Geo. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

"OCCASIONAL," the Warrington correspondent of the *Pensacola Daily Herald*, in a letter to that journal, dated Feb. 27, says: "The U. S. steamship *Plymouth* has gained a wide celebrity as being the first vessel of our Navy to pass into the Mississippi River through the jetties at South Pass; that great triumph of engineering skill and perseverance which has gained for its successful projector a reputation with that of the famed Dr. Lesseps of the Suez Canal. It is certainly a pleasing coincidence, and a fact worthy of note, that Capt. Barrett, commanding the *Plymouth*, claims the city of New Orleans as his birth-place, and it must have been with no slight degree of pride that he availed himself of the opportunity to give such additional prominence to the great metropolis of his native State. Captain Barrett is the senior officer of this squadron, being next in rank to the admiral commanding, and is a perfect disciplinarian and an officer whose record at the Department is one of the highest. Under his experienced direction the *Plymouth* is noted as one of the crack vessels of the service." To this the New Orleans *Picayune* adds: "The compliment paid Capt. Barrett is justly deserved. He is not only an intelligent and gallant officer, but a gentleman of honor and unsullied integrity."

AFTER some delay, the *Trenton* put to sea finally at 2 P.M., March 10, weather and wind propitious. She is now completely manned and equipped. Officers and crew number about 450. She dropped down from the Navy Yard, March 6, and on the same day Capt. Davis received a visit from the commander of the Russian bark, lying off the Battery, not far from the late anchorage of the *Trenton*. Captain Davis returned the compliment next day. The *Trenton* went

to sea with a full armament, well provided with the munitions of war. After the crew was placed on board but one desertion occurred, which speaks as well for the character of the men as for that of the officers. Captain Davis comes directly from the Light House Board, where he earned the reputation of a rigid disciplinarian. He will carry out his principles on board this ship, and make her crew worthy of so fine a craft.

"A FRIEND to the Navy" wrote us last week in regard to the article about promotion on the Retired List, that a practical difficulty occurs as to the disposition of the rear-admirals as they become subject to retirement, if the list be filled by promotion of retired commodores. In publishing his letter we omitted to say that, whatever may be the objection to promotion on the Retired List of the Navy, there is no such difficulty in the way as our correspondent apprehends. No limit is fixed to the number of rear-admirals on the Retired List, so far as ordinary retirement, at least, is concerned. By law, officers must go on the Retired List when incapacitated by age; or otherwise, for the active list. The only actual limit is to promotion of commodores on the Retired List to the grade of rear-admirals. There may be nine of such under ordinary circumstances; others may be promoted as having commanded squadrons, etc.; others for fidelity where they were citizens of seceding State. And as the law still further provides that officers on the Retired List may be promoted as their dates on the Retired List are, there is really no fixed number for the Retired List, and there cannot well be.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Portland Press* gives some interesting particulars concerning the late Admiral Alden's family. His grandfather was Robert Tate, the fourth son of George Tate of London, who came to this country some time before the year 1758. George Tate had been a seaman on board the first Russian frigate that ever went to sea. When he came to America he built a large two-story, gambrel-roofed house at Stroudwater, Me., which yet stands unaltered, outside or inside, and is the best example in that vicinity of the prevailing style of good houses at that time. He died there in 1794, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, leaving four sons, all born in England. His third son, George, entered the Russian naval service. Catherine II. appointed him lieutenant in 1770, and she afterward raised him to the rank of rear-admiral. Alexander I. made him first admiral and a member of the Russian Senate. For his gallant services at the siege of Ismail he received from the Empress Catherine a gold medal bearing her likeness and suitable inscriptions. He also received from the different sovereigns under whom he served the badges of the orders of St. Waldimer, St. Alexander Newski, St. Ann, and the military order of St. John. He died in the service in 1821, unmarried, highly honored and respected. His last visit to Maine was in 1819, when he erected a handsome monument to his father and mother at Stroudwater. The fourth son of George Tate, Robert, had one son and several daughters. One of the latter was the wife of Captain James Alden of Portland, and the mother of Admiral Alden. One of Admiral Alden's sisters married T. S. Arthur of Philadelphia, the well-known author.

THE United States Court of Claims a few days ago rendered a decision announcing as the unanimous opinion of the court that for any and all sums of money paid by Government officers to any individual under a mistaken view of law, the Government has a legal right of action against that individual and may compel him to pay back the money, regardless of the well-settled rule and principle that as between individuals under similar circumstances there can be no recovery. The facts on which this decision is based are in brief as follows:

Thomas L. McElrath, a first lieutenant of the Marine Corps, was summarily dismissed from the Service in 1866 on account of supposed desertion. But in 1873, the Navy Department being fully satisfied that this act was wrongfully taken, revoked his dismissal, and he was allowed half pay for the intervening period. He received this under protest, and brought suit against the United States for \$7,000 as the residue of the full pay and allowances to which he claimed he was entitled during the time specified. The court finds that the confirmation by the Senate of Lieut. Haycock as McElrath's successor in 1866, immediately following his dismissal, filled the complement of first lieutenant of the Marine Corps as then fixed by law, and that under these circumstances the subsequent revocation of McElrath's dismissal was ineffectual to restore him to his former position, and that he was therefore not entitled to even the half pay which he received for the seven years during which he was not an officer of the corps. The court accordingly dismisses his claim and orders judgment to be entered against him in favor of the United States on a counter claim presented by the Government for \$6,166 actually paid him. The court also holds that the petitioner has no equitable claim to the money he received, as it is found he rendered no service after his dismissal and intended to render none, having resigned before he was dismissed, and having sent in his resignation at the same time that he applied to be reinstated.

This is the third case decided by the court during the last two years wherein a suit against the Government has resulted not only in the entire dismissal of the claim, but in the allowance of an unexpected counter claim in favor of the Government.

From the Navy-yard, Pensacola, a correspondent writes as follows: "Those in the North, who only know of the Pensacola Navy-yard, from the telegraph's sad details of yellow fever epidemics, would have been considerably surprised to have beheld the gay and brilliant assembly at the house of the commandant, on the evening of March 6, to witness an amateur performance of a farce entitled the 'Obstinate Family.' The parts were represented entirely by the officers and ladies of the station, and though all were novices in the histrionic art, they displayed the talent of genuine artists, and made of this, their first attempt, a splendid success. The 'Obstinate Family' consists of six characters, which were cast as follows: Mr. Harwood, Capt. Belknap; Mr. Harford, Paymaster MacMahon; James, Chief Engineer Allen; Mrs. Harwood, Mrs. M.; Mrs. Harford, Mrs. A.; Lucy, Mrs. B. While all did well, the ladies in their characters certainly carried off the palm, as their representations displayed

a studied excellence and grace that could not have been surpassed by the most distinguished professionals. In regard to the gentlemen, public opinion justly declared in favor of Capt. Belknap, whose 'old man' could not be improved upon, whilst Paymaster MacMahon as the model husband, and Chief Engineer Allen as the fashionable domestic, were not far to the rear. The scenic arrangements were the work of Mr. A. P. Spencer, who effected wonders in the small space available. Among the audience were Commander S. L. Breese, U. S. N., and Mrs. Breese; Major J. R. Brinckle, U. S. A.; Dr. Wells, U. S. N., and Mrs. Wells; Commander J. F. McGlenssey, U. S. N., and Mrs. McGlenssey; Capt. G. V. Weir, U. S. A., and Mrs. Weir; Capt. Van Reed, U. S. A.; Surg. A. S. Oberly, U. S. N.; Lieut. Watson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Watson; Lieuts. Day, Crabb and Hamilton, U. S. A.; Asst. Engineer E. G. Allen, U. S. N., and Mrs. Allen; and Lieut. Grove, U. S. N. It is thought that the 'Obstinate Family' is but the commencement of a series of amateur theatricals at the Pensacola naval station, which, since the advent of the present commandant, Capt. G. E. Belknap, has revived to the gaiety and attractiveness of ante-bellum times.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

MARCH 8.—Assistant Surgeon George Arthur, to the Naval Academy.  
Chief Engineer John H. Long, to turn over to Chief Engineer A. Henderson all instructions and papers connected with the construction of machinery for the *Miantonomah*, and to continue the superintending of the building of boilers for the *Wabash* and other vessels at the Morgan Iron Works, New York.  
MARCH 9.—Ensign Albert T. Freeman, to duty on the Asiatic Station, per steamer of 31st March from San Francisco.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Page, to duty on board the nautical school ship *St. Mary's*, at New York.  
Carpenter Henry Davis, to the receiving ship *Franklin*, at Norfolk, Va.  
Carpenter Augustus O. Goodsoe, to the Naval Station, New London, Conn.  
MARCH 10.—Passed Assistant Engineer William L. Ballie, to the *Ranger*, at New York.  
MARCH 12.—Sailmaker A. A. Warren, to equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.  
MARCH 13.—Captain Philip C. Johnson, as Captain of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 2d April next.  
Passed Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering on the 17th March.  
Assistant Surgeons Presley M. Rixey and E. Z. Derr, to examination for promotion on the 2d April next.  
Mate Wm. Boyd, to duty in charge of the *Antietam*, at League Island, Pa.  
Boatswain Dennis Twiggs, to the receiving ship *Franklin*, at Norfolk, Va.  
MARCH 14.—Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Read, on the settlement of his accounts, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

#### DETACHED.

MARCH 8.—Lieutenant Sumner C. Paine, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered as executive of the *Saratoga*.  
MARCH 9.—Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kellogg, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to special duty to examine into the condition of the tug *Blue Light*, at New London, Conn., especially as to the necessary repairs to place her in service during the ensuing summer.  
Carpenter John Macfarlane, from the receiving ship *Franklin*, and placed on waiting orders.  
MARCH 10.—Commander George Brown, from duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, and placed on waiting orders.  
Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Windsor, from the *Ranger* on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.  
Civil Engineer U. S. G. White, from temporary duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.  
Sailmaker Stephen Seaman, from the store ship *New Hampshire*, at Port Royal, S. C., and placed on sick leave.  
MARCH 13.—Captain Thomas S. Phelps, from duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 2d April next, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.  
Lieutenant Edwin S. Jacob, from the *Powhatan*, at Norfolk, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.  
Boatswain Robert Anderson, from duty in charge of the *Antietam*, and ordered to the training ship *Albatross*, at Baltimore.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander Francis Morris for six months from March 15.  
To Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hall for three months from March 15.

#### LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of absence of Master Boynton Leach has been extended one week.

#### APPOINTED.

James Sheppard an acting boatswain in the Navy from March 6, 1877.  
Dennis Twiggs an acting boatswain in the Navy from March 7, 1877.

#### LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending March 14, 1877:  
—Lobedieff, seaman, March 3 (Russian frigate *Svetlana*), Naval Hospital, Norfolk.  
Mathew Ganey, second-class fireman, February 21, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.  
John Joseph Burke, orderly sergeant marines, March 10, Naval Hospital, New York.  
John C. Cash, major and paymaster Marine Corps, March 8, Washington City.

#### CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

#### DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 26.—Captain and Brevet Major G. Butler, from command of the marine guard of the U. S. S. *Franklin*, and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
MARCH 6.—First Lieutenant F. D. Webster, from Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., to Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.  
First Lieutenant H. H. Coston, from the U. S. S. *Monongahela* by the 15th March, and granted four months' leave of absence.  
First Lieutenant C. L. Sherman, from the U. S. S. *St. Louis*, to command the marine guard of the U. S. S. *Enterprise* by the 10th March.  
MARCH 7.—Second Lieutenant G. T. Bates, from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to duty on board the U. S. S. *St. Louis*.  
First Lieutenant R. Wallach, from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., to command the marine guard of the U. S. receiving ship *Franklin*.

#### LEAVE EXTENDED.

MARCH 6.—The leave of absence of First Lieutenant E. T. Bradford extended for thirty days from March 3.]



**Pacific Mail & Panama**  
**TRANSIT S. S. LINES.**  
 FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW  
 ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.  
 Sailing from Pier foot of Canal street, North River.  
 FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHUS OF PANAMA.  
 Steamship COLON.....Saturday, March 17.  
 Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.  
 FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA:  
 Steamship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2.  
 FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SANDWICH ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA  
 AND NEW ZEALAND:  
 Steamship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28.  
 For freight or passage apply to  
 WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,  
 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot of Canal street, North River.

### ORANGE SPORTING POWDER.

#### Orange Lightning Powder.

The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7. Packed only in sealed one pound canisters. The coarser sizes especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

#### Orange Ducking Powder.

For Water-fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6½ lbs. each, and canisters of 1 and 5 pounds.

#### Orange Rifle Powder.

The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes FG, FFG, and FFFG, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs., and 6½ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above give high velocities, and less residuum than any other brands made.

#### Military Powder.

The MILITARY POWDER made by this Company is extensively used and highly approved by the U. S. Government, and exclusively used by the Russian Government for their cartridges made in this country.

MAMMOTH, CANNON, MORTAR, MUSKET and CART-  
 RIDGE Powder made to any desired standard. Packed in wood or metal packages of 100 lbs. or less. BLASTING, MINING and SHOOTING Powder of all grades and sizes packed in wood or metal kegs of 25 lbs. Great care is taken in casing and packing Powder for export.

SAFETY FUSE AND ELECTRICAL BLASTING APPARATUS

### LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY.

26 Murray St., New York.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated ORANGE brand of GUN POWDER. Recommended and used by Captain A. H. BOGARDUS, the "Champion Wing Shot of the World."

W. H. SLOAN, ARMY, NAVY AND POST TRADERS'  
 Supplies.  
 Personal inspection of articles and lowest rates.  
 37 Park Row, New York.

A FIRST CLASS NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENT DESIRES A DRUM MAJOR, who thoroughly understands his business. Address, stating expected salary, D. M., Box 2146, N. Y. Post Office.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY (White) serving at a Five Company Post in a Northern Department, wishes to transfer to the Cavalry.  
 Address "AMMULANCE," at this Office.

**THOMAS H. NORTON & CO.,**  
 Army and Navy Financial Agents,  
 No. 1160 MAIN STREET,  
 WHEELING, W. VA.

We transact a General Banking and Brokerage business, giving particular attention to the wants of Army and Navy Officers, making advances at reasonable rates on Accounts and Allotments, and remitting proceeds promptly.

All business promptly attended to, and the interests of correspondents carefully regarded.

### Centennial Medal Awarded.

**J. H. WILSON,**  
 Military and Naval Goods,  
 1106 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Swords, Belts, Chapaux, Dress Hats, Caps, Epaulettes, Passants, Shoulder-Knots, and Embroideries of the Finest Qualities.

### IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated

**Academy of the Visitation,**

At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.

Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and Fuel, Stationery and Doctor's Fees, per annum..... \$300  
 Piano Lessons, per annum..... 45  
 Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars, apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;  
 Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General  
 Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,  
 Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army,  
 Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral  
 Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.  
 Army.

Vanities Fair for Meerschaum and Cigarette. See Advertisement.

**KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS Made to Measure,**  
 The very best, 6 for \$9, delivered free everywhere.  
**Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts,**  
 The very best, 6 for \$7, delivered free everywhere.  
 An elegant set of Go-d plate collar and sleeve  
 Buttons given with each half dozen Keep's shirts.  
 Samples and full directions mailed free to any address.  
 Merchants supplied at a small commission on cost.  
 Trade circulars mailed free on application.  
**KEEP MANUFACTURING CO.,** 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

A SUPERB reception was given by the Russian naval officers on the Pacific coast, in the town of Vallejo, California, March 5, in return for similar civilities previously tendered them by the hospitable natives. All of our Army and Navy officers on that station were present, and the entertainment was most heartily enjoyed by them.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877.

Office, No. 23 Murray Street, New York.  
 SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL. No communication will be read, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer of it. If the writer wishes to be unknown to any person but the Editor, such wish shall be scrupulously regarded. But both name and post-office address must come with the communication.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, postage prepaid, at this office, except when sent to foreign countries, when the regular postage rates are charged. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters' Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Subscribers changing their addresses, or renewing their subscriptions from a post-office other than the one to which their paper is sent should be particular to state where their paper was last addressed. Change of addresses will be made as often and whenever required, upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced in the Orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for changing the address of the paper.

#### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve Lines Nonparel to an Inch Space.  
 Single Insertion.....\$0.25 per line space.  
 Four Insertions.....0.80 " " "  
 Thirteen Insertions.....2.00 " " "  
 Twenty-six Insertions.....3.00 " " "  
 Fifty-two Insertions.....5.00 " " "

Reading Notices.....50 cents per line space.

#### EDITORIAL PAGE.

Advertising Column.....40 cents per line space  
 W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,  
 23 Murray Street, New York.

### HYGIENIC REFORM IN THE NAVY.

DR. ALBERT M. GHON, Medical Inspector United States Navy, has published some noticeable criticisms upon the need of sanitary reform on board ship. The points of his attack are three—bad ventilation, discharge of bilge gases into sleeping and living rooms, and too much washing down of decks. In all of them he brings forward strong reasons for doubting the wisdom of our present hygienic arrangements.

It is hardly necessary to say that on shipboard the cubic space available for human stowage is small. On frigates like the *Franklin* and *Wabash* it is 125 to 175 feet, but on smaller vessels it runs down from 96 to only 55 cubic feet per man, these figures referring to the sleeping quarters of the crew only. With such confined quarters it would be difficult to furnish the necessary amount of air for breathing with any arrangements, but Dr. GHON says there is no attempt made to furnish it. Forecasts are in fact usually ventilated through the door or hatchway only, and this is very often an extremely small opening. The evils of close stowing and deficient ventilation are aggravated by personal uncleanness, wet clothing, and blankets that are rolled up in a tight kit as soon as the sleeper gets out of them. The average of a sailor's life is but twelve years, and in this period no less than two hundred thousand American seamen die! Foreign services are in no better condition. Consumption has been almost epidemic on some British vessels, and is attributed to bad ventilation. Dr. GHON thinks that invalided seamen have often been discharged from our Service without a pension, because they could not prove any unusual exposure, who were diseased solely in consequence of the ordinary conditions of their life on board the naval vessels.

The remedies proposed for this state of things are the construction of the men's quarters in such a place and style as to give the most natural ventilation attainable; the use of hand or steam ventilating fans to supplement this; continuous air passages around magazines and store-rooms; removal of water-closets from the immediate proximity of the fore-castle, and finally strict hygienic discipline. Bedding is to be aired and under-clothing changed, and the person to be kept clean under enforced supervision.

The second count in the Doctor's indictment is one that concerns the Naval Constructor. On the *Colorado*, *Franklin* and *Trenton* there is "a system of discharging the foul air of the bilges by a series of openings, covered by perforated plates, running the whole length of both sides of the berth deck, behind the mess chests and clothes-racks of the men, and in the state-rooms under the bunks of the officers!" These passages could have been made to discharge into the open air of the spar deck. Wherever a ship is found thus provided with disease traps, she may as well plead guilty at once to the Doctor's arraignment. Such dispositions are contrary to all that is known and believed of hygienic laws afloat and ashore.

Against the practice of deluging the decks with water a strong battery of objections is turned. Officers who dread the night air of a marsh on land, and believe it to be the very breath of the destroyer, take great pains to manufacture precisely the same air at sea. A very striking part of Dr. GHON's paper is that where he shows how malaria may be generated artificially, and the product is by no means a mock article. It is one of the few cases in which man can fairly rival nature:

Ships are not only carriers, but generators of disease. In the history of our Navy, there are many instances where disastrous zymotic fevers have been developed on board men-of-war, from the decomposition of chips, planked up with scandalous criminal negligence beneath the ceiling during construction, and there left to rot with other vegetable refuse from provisions and stores, especially coal, and the putrescent microscopic organisms, killed by the mixture of fresh and salt water, from accidental leakage and injudicious wetting of the decks. This decomposing mass of vegetable matter, subjected to the simultaneous action of air and moisture and high temperature, thus supplies every requisite condition for the production of malaria; and many a vessel, in consequence, carries to-day a fouler marsh in her own bottom than she can find anywhere on earth under the open heaven. Let her carry it to a latitude where the temperature is high, and then soak the spongy decks, until the atmosphere is so saturated with the vapor of water, that the fall of a single degree will precipitate it in a miniature rain, and it will not be long before the death roll is called, and those who most despised the physician's warning will be first and loudest in appealing to him for help.

For remedy he proposes a sanitary inspection which shall make such things impossible, and a cessation of the scrubbing: "Water in quantity should never be allowed to flow into a vessel, but decks on which unclean work is habitually performed, should be sanded or covered with tarpaulin during this work; wetted only when weather and place are propitious, and simply scraped and re-sanded at all other times." When washing is done it should be expeditious, with hot water, mops and brushes. Decks should always be shellacked, especially in and around sleeping and living quarters.

We are glad to lay before the Service such radical views so ably and intelligently supported. Dr. GHON knows very well that a seaman cannot have the comfort and all the healthful conditions of life that may be secured on the land. His proposition is that the ship, as it is and must be in its physical limitations, can be made a more healthful and happy home than it is, by a few sanitary precautions. He even suggests a system of sanitary quarantine, that would require an inspection of every vessel going or coming "with respect to the location, dimensions and condition of quarters, the appliances of ventilation, the suitability and cleanliness of bedding and clothing, and the supply and character of food and water." In these days of vigorous reform feeling, it may not be impossible that the sanitary officers of some port will undertake an inspection like this. At New York the quarantine regulations are ordered with a boldness that has done away with the old meaning of the word "quarantine," and keeps the port open to the speedy entrance of all comers, whether from infected ports or not. When men dare such innovations as those which have produced this result, they are not likely to be abashed by any necessary step.

#### "ESPRIT DE CORPS."

A GREAT deal is said about Re-organization in the Army and Navy, and Reform in our Militia system, and people turn to Congress and Washington with a vague sort of idea that there lies the remedy. Has it ever occurred to members of the Services that the trouble lies nearer home, and is a natural result of indifference to their professional interests and a lack of individual military spirit?

Sometimes we meet an officer full of enthusiasm for his profession, eager to advance its interests and seeking support and encouragement; occasionally a small coterie of officers or company of soldiers may be found, who work together as a unit for mutual improvement and official commendation; and once in a great while we may point out a ship or a regiment which is noted for the thorough way in which its duty is performed; the intelligence and efficiency of its officers and the personal neatness, "set up," and style of its enlisted men; these fortunate organizations will be found to possess true *esprit de corps*. What can be done to increase this spirit? The means are within the reach of every intelligent, conscientious officer, every good sailor or soldier. Let every event, every person with whom they come in contact, every thing which may be met with in the course of their lives, be made directly or indirectly available for the interest of the Service—not officiously but quietly.

In the Navy all unfortunate family quarrels—like



the Line and Staff dissensions—should be dropped and forgotten. While upon foreign stations each officer might consider himself a Commission of one to examine and report upon all matters of interest to his branch of the Service; these to be discussed on shipboard, written out, and if not required by the Navy Department or for other official purposes, to be sent to the Naval Institute or the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, for such use as might be deemed proper. Much of this information might be given to the Press through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; the people would become familiar with a great deal that is now buried in official bureaus; and the way would thus be made clear for intelligent legislation.

It is because we notice a decided improvement in the military spirit of the Army—a more progressive tendency—that we are encouraged to urge the older officers to aid by their counsel and approval the younger soldiers, in measures for the improvement of the mental, moral, physical, and social condition of the troops. Give plenty of string to the inventive or adventurous element among the subalterns; let captains interchange and practically test each other's ideas relative to company management; promote literary, dramatic, and athletic exercises among the men; cause an emulation to spring up among regiments and garrisons in matters of professional detail, and we shall hear but little about reducing the Line. And if officers of the Staff would consult the Line a little more frequently in regard to matters pertaining to the shelter and comfort of the troops, it would undoubtedly greatly improve the feeling between those branches, and increase that respect which should be mutual; and we believe Department commanders might lend encouragement and exercise beneficial influence to this end.

In the National Guard or organized and uniformed Militia of the United States, all that is wanted to make a most formidable and valuable means of national defence is a *real, sound*, military spirit. Not the feeling that is satisfied with plumes and prancing steeds; with a certain proficiency in the manual of arms and a pompous drum major. But that spirit which insists on acquiring as thorough a knowledge of the Art of War as can be gained in peace times. It is oftener true of the Guardsman than any other kind of soldier in the country, perhaps, that "he carries the *baton* of a field-marshal in his knapsack"—as witness the generals and colonels who were once simple privates of the National Guard. Let the citizen soldier who complains of want of privileges and want of State aid take a *personal* interest in the recruitment, attendance at drills, discipline, and fitness for service of his company and regiment, and the State will have no excuse for longer withholding all the allowances and privileges desired. Already there are signs of life in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, and we have great hopes of the other States.

Let our soldiers and sailors appeal to the people in the most effective and eloquent way—by excelling in their respective professions—so that the "public spirit" which fosters the growth of commerce, manufactures, the arts and sciences, may be also blended with a pride in its perfected military institutions.

THERE is a strong indisposition at Washington to call the House of Representatives in extra session for the purpose of providing for the support of the Army; that is if any way can be found to bridge over the interval between the termination of the fiscal year and the passage of a deficiency bill by the new Congress when it comes together in December.

The New York *Sun* reports that "the committee detailed by President HAYES to look into the laws governing Army appropriations find that subsistence, clothing and supplies generally can be provided out of existing stores, and under laws now in operation. The only bar to proceeding without an extra session is in the pay of the Army, which requires an appropriation after June 30, when the present warrant for payment determines. Several capitalists have offered to advance the sum needed to pay the Army until a deficiency bill can be passed in December, upon the personal pledge of the Administration that Congress will appropriate the money when it meets. As the next House will be Democratic, the assent of the opposition must be secured to this step." This "proposition to depend upon the existing law, as contained in

section 3,732 Revised Statutes, for the support of the Army, does not meet the approbation of General SHERMAN or of Judge-Advocate-General DUNN, who holds that the statute cannot be relied upon to authorize expenditures for the support of the Army in the absence of a specific appropriation; at least not in a case where Congress has failed entirely to make any appropriation whatever. General DUNN holds that the purpose of the statute referred to is to provide for any extraordinary emergency that might arise when Congress is not in session. General SHERMAN takes much the same view, and is of opinion that an extra session of Congress should be called to make the necessary appropriation for the support of the Army. He believes that at best the existing law could only be depended upon to feed and clothe the Army, leaving the officers and men without pay, and that there will be no opposition to an extra session when the necessity for it is fully understood." The Judge-Advocate-General's opinion is expressed in the letter which follows:

WAR DEPT. BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,  
WASHINGTON, March 9, 1877

Gen. W. T. Sherman, General of the Army:

GENERAL: Referring to the matter of the inquiry addressed to me this morning through Col. Tourtellotte, A. D. C., I have to express the opinion that in the absence of an appropriation, or other specific statutory authority for the purpose, the military department of the Government would not at this time be authorized by the provisions of section 3,732 of the Revised Statutes, to purchase or contract for any of the supplies, etc., for the Army, mentioned in said section, for any longer period than during the remaining part of the present fiscal year. The section indicated was quite evidently a war measure, and intended to authorize the purchase of supplies in the absence of any appropriation therefor, in a case where, through some unforeseen exigency of war, the same were absolutely required for the troops. But even this extraordinary authority was limited to the necessities of the "current year," and this term must, in my opinion, be construed as meaning the present fiscal year. This view of the section and the interpretation of the term, "current year," are confirmed, in my judgment, by the provisions of section No. 3,679 of the Revised Statutes. This section in positive terms forbids any department of the Government from expending in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year, or from involving the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations. This section, adopted in July, 1870, might well have been regarded as repealing the exception contained in section 3,732. That exception, however, having been allowed to stand, must, I think, in view of the provision of section 3,679, certainly be strictly construed, the latter being a statute enacted nine years after, and expressing very evidently the settled policy of the Government in the matter of public expenditures and contracts under a peace status. I have the honor, etc., W. M. DUNN, Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. A.

The *Tribune* reports (March 13), that a "conference of a few leading members of Congress of both parties will be held in a day or two to consider the subject and make a recommendation to the President, the purpose being to ascertain if there is any course which will avoid the necessity of the extra session, and which will at the same time be thought both legal and judicious by representative men of the Administration and opposition parties. Apparently the question has no longer any partisan bearing. Democrats as well as Republicans seem to be equally averse to Congress meeting again in May or June." The course Mr. HAYES has thus far pursued has abated somewhat the heat of partisan opposition to the appropriation for the Army, and we hope that all parties can be united in some action which will provide beyond question for the prompt settlement of all Army accounts. We do not doubt that a way out of the difficulty will speedily be found, and that our Army will have a respite from further interference with it, at least until the reassembling of Congress at the end of the year.

THE PEACEFUL INAUGURATION of President HAYES seems to have dispelled any alarm which may have existed as to the necessity of keeping a naval force within the waters of the United States; and the several cruisers on the North Atlantic station, which have been resting on their oars for some weeks, are one after another quietly departing for foreign waters. The *Alliance*, one of the new sloops, sailed from Hampton Roads March 9, for the Mediterranean; the *Svoboda* is destined and about to leave for the Isthmus; the *Huron* cruises through the West Indies; the *Osage* looks along the coast of Cuba; the *Ranger* shapes her course via the Suez Canal for the distant China station; and the *Adams* contemplates the doubling of Cape Horn for service in the South Pacific station. The *Essex* is, perhaps, already showing our flag on the Mexican coast.

The change from a masterly inactivity to useful and instructive cruising will be gratifying to the officers and seamen of our Navy, who, as a rule, frown upon the expensive monotony of a long stay in any particular port. A long cruise is wholesome to the purse, and no one of a ship's company feels settled down until his craft heads seaward and steady work stretches out before him. The flagship

*Hartford* also bids adieu to the familiar waters of Hampton Roads and to appreciative friends at Norfolk, and goes to Port Royal, it is reported, the present headquarters of the station, thence to other localities. One after another these "wooden walls" heave up the anchor and leave an "aching void" behind. The *Trenton*, the ship *par excellence* of the Navy, also passed the Hook on Thursday, March 8, bound direct for Lisbon. We will have nothing left but the *Enterprise* at Portsmouth and the *Plymouth* at New Orleans, exclusive of the semi-commissioned ironclads for which no immediate use is visible.

As the spring opens still further activity may be expected in the way of a useful disposition of the Training ships, which have in embryo the future well disciplined and skilled seamen of our Navy. The *Monongahela* at Baltimore will be ready for a practice-cruise, and the old *Saratoga*, which has been more than once laid aside as a "thing of the past," fit only for a store or ordnance hulk, is to be rejuvenated, and after the reception of a complement of sprightly lads, is to illustrate what a little energy in the proper direction can accomplish. The command of the *Saratoga* has been given to Lieut.-Commander R. D. EVANS, former Executive of the Congress, which may be regarded as a compliment to one of his rank. The Training system seems to have met with the encouragement which such an object deserves. Previous efforts to enlist and utilize the large class of American boys, without employment and often without homes, have not been very successful; but those most opposed to such measures for building up an American Navy, cannot fail to admit that the prospects at present are quite flattering and likely to result most advantageously.

MR. ROBESON just before retiring from the position of Secretary of the Navy, which he had held nearly eight years, relieved from suspension several officers of high rank and long service in the Navy. Whether or not this step was for the best interests of our Service, it is certain that it has relieved many aching hearts, and spread gladness and sunshine where misery and gloom prevailed. Those who know the late Secretary best, testify to his disposition to overlook rather than to deal harshly with the infractions of discipline. Many of the difficulties which he encountered during his long administration of the affairs of the Navy Department, are attributable to his tendency to yield to personal importunity, and to his inability to refuse where it would have been to his own interest and to that of the Service to have done so, as well as to a habit of mind which indisposed him to executive work.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS, present in Washington, on March 8, were received by the President and Mrs. HAYES in a most delightful manner. Although it has been customary to set apart a day for the reception of representatives of the Services, soon after the inauguration of a Chief Magistrate, the stiffly official character of the occasion has not for years been so varied by the presence of the wives and daughters of the warriors; nor has an evening been heretofore set apart for the purpose. As it was the Blue Parlor has seldom witnessed a more happy or more brilliant scene than the other evening, and the visitors departed with more reluctance than is generally felt at leaving an "affair of State." Gen. SHERMAN, Admiral PORTER, and Col. HEYWOOD headed their respective bands. The bold artillerymen swelled the Army strength while the Navy and Marines gallantly "held their own."

OUR CORRESPONDENT "E. C. T." presents in another column his scheme for a Marine National Guard, for discussion and criticism. To determine how far it is practicable we should need to have it presented more in detail. Ownership in a yacht does not necessarily imply instruction in seamanship, and whether our correspondent could develop a scheme which would be popular, and at the same time instructive to those taking part in it, remains to be seen. We are disposed, at all events, to encourage any discussion intended to show how our popular pastimes can be made use of to train our young men to take part, when occasion requires, in the national defence. Whatever encourages an interest in yachting, more or less directly tends to the encouragement of seamanship, and the development of a race of Vikings.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

(Foreign Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal).

## WHAT THE RUSSIANS THEMSELVES THINK OF WAR.

A FEW days ago I received a letter from a friend, which concluded with the following words:

Russia is suffering sorely from the mere probability of war. The numerous failures of which you have heard, the sudden fall in the value of the rouble, the distress here and in St. Petersburg, all come from that, and nothing else. I myself lay a good deal of the blame upon the priests, who have done much, both here and elsewhere, to excite the people. Many of our officers, also, were hot for war; but I don't think we shall hear much more of that from them, after the stories told by their comrades who have returned from Servia. My friend, Princess Y—'s grandson, who was captain of a detachment during the last battles of the war, has just come back from Belgrade, having had two or three wonderful escapes; and I have heard him say, in so many words, that it is a thousand pities that so many gallant Russian soldiers should have given their lives for such mean, cowardly rascals as the Servians, and that it was a great mistake to espouse their cause at all.

Before I conclude, I can assure you of one thing—that if you English are really jealous of our Eastern doings, you need wish as nothing worse than to take Constantinople at once—for that would do more to convulse and dismember Russia than the bloodiest war. It would be just the old fable of the crocodile that tried to swallow the ox, and burst in doing it.\*

Yours sincerely,

M. F.—

These words contain, in brief, the gist of certain facts which the majority of European commentators upon the Eastern question have either never learned, or have wilfully ignored. Even at the present day, many untravelled readers—an almost untravelled writers likewise—persist in thinking of Russia as she was (or rather as she was said to be) in the days of Catherine the Second, a century ago. The portraits drawn of the great empire by these would-be wise men of the East uniformly depict a chaotic foreground of serfdom, flogging, secret police, judicial murders, cheap trips to Siberia without a return ticket, and a passionate and widely diffused love of eating candles, while, towering in the background, looms a vast, dim, gigantic spectre of barbaric ambition, with nothing distinct about it save an enormous, insatiable maw, gaping as if (like the glutton in the old Frisian legend) "it could bite out the inside of the moon, and pick its teeth with the horns."

In reality, the same causes which most foster the material power of any nascent empire, are precisely those which oppose the strongest barriers to its undue and aggressive development. For the right application of this law to the present situation, two things are to be considered: 1. Russia's hindrances from within; 2. Russia's hindrances from without.

In 1861, when the exhausted strength of the Russian Empire was beginning to rally from the frightful wounds inflicted by the Crimean War, the population of European Russia, taken apart from its dependencies of Finland, Poland, and the Caucasus, numbered 55,000,000 souls, of which 26,000,000 were free peasants, 23,000,000 serfs *glebas adscripti*, 4,000,000 tradesmen and burghers, 1,000,000 nobles, and 650,000 members of the priesthood. This was immediately previous to the emancipation.

In the same year came that great deed of enfranchisement, which set free at one stroke nearly a half of the entire population, and deprived the Russian aristocracy, at once and forever, of their former political importance. The work of reform, thus inaugurated, went vigorously forward, every year adding a new step to the great march of national progress. In 1862 came the introduction of postage stamps; in 1863, that of lighting with gas; in 1864, the adoption of trial by jury; in 1865-6, the development of the railway system; in 1867-8, the revision of the tariff and the shortening of military service; in 1869, the establishment of national schools, public kitchens, and other attempts to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes; in 1870, the abolition of the exemption from the conscription hitherto enjoyed by the nobility—a measure which formed the supplement, as it were, of the emancipation of 1861.

Henceforth, then, the development of Russia is to proceed under wholly new conditions. The old absolutism, with which her name was once identified, is gone forever; and the irresponsible fiat of a single will has been superseded by the more temperate rule of a government modified by counsel and circumstance. In former days, indeed, when the Empress Elizabeth Petrovna could lavish Russian blood and treasure for six disastrous years, to avenge a slight offered to herself—when Catherine the Second could kindle, by one word, the bloodiest conflict that ever raged along the Turkish border—when Nicholas, in his cabinet at St. Petersburg, could let fly millions of men at each other's throats by merely touching a little bell at his right hand—the uninitiated might be pardoned for believing in the "restless aggression" of Russia. But the man of 1848 and 1854—the man whose sole misfortune was, that he lived six years too long—was indeed the Last of the Czars; and now that he lies at rest on the banks of the Neva, where the golden lance of the fortress spire keeps watch over the dust of the Romanoffs—now that his throne is filled by a prince who, mounting it when the worst evils of aggressive war were rending the vitals of Russia, has devoted his whole reign to the preservation of peace—now that petitions against war are being poured into the Emperor's cabinet by the very nation at whose behest that war is supposed to

\* It is worthy of remark, that the same observation was made to me, in language almost identical, by one of the shrewdest native officials in the empire, at a ministerial soiree in St. Petersburg.

† When I drove past the statue of Nicholas on the night of an illumination, and noticed that it had been left unlighted, a Russian lady beside me remarked, with equal truth and bitterness, "C'est juste; il n'était pas ami de la lumière!"

be impending—the most careless observer may see, if he will, the wide difference between Russia as representing, however imperfectly, an aggregate of sentient beings, and Russia when (as heretofore) merely a sheaf of arrows in the hand of a giant.

Of the political and military obstacles in the path of Russia's advance upon Constantinople, we shall speak when we come to deal with her "hindrances from without;" those from within are two in number—the temper of her people, and the state of her finances.

## THE TEMPER OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

To those who hold that history repeats itself, it is a significant fact that all Russia's greatest victories have been achieved in defensive wars, and that her greatest disasters have attended those where she was the assailant. Few men can hold their ground like the man of whom Frederick the Great himself said, "When you fight a Russian grenadier, you have to kill him first, and knock him down afterwards;" but the Slavonian nature is not one which readily takes the offensive. The crowning triumph of Pultava was achieved in repelling the invading Swedes; while Peter the Great's own subsequent invasion of Turkey involved him, in his turn, in the greatest reverse which he ever sustained. Russia's share in the aggressive "Seven Years' War" earned her only the crushing defeat of Zorndorf, and the destruction of two fine armies amid the swamps of Ost. Prussen. The expedition of Suvoroff and Korsakoff to Switzerland, in 1799, ended with the carnage of Zurich, and the thousands of frozen corpses that strewed the slopes of the Schachenthal; while the offensive movement into Moravia in 1805 culminated in the tremendous overthrow of Austerlitz. On the other hand, the two defensive campaigns of 1807 and 1813 immortalized the superhuman firmness of those who held their ground at Eylau and Borodino, and dealt the first blow to the overwhelming power of Napoleon. The disasters which attended Russia's latest invasions of Turkey, in 1826, 1828, and 1853, are too fresh in the memory of all to need repetition.

In fact, the Russian peasantry (as I can fairly testify, having lived among them in their own villages, till their language and customs were as familiar to me as my own), are not at all the kind of stuff of which Crusaders are made. Neither the "Vive la Gloire!" of the Frenchman, nor the mere animal love of a fight for its own sake, which marks the Celt, finds any place in the boyish, unthinking good humor of the Mujik, than whom no creature less vindictive, or even pugnacious, can well be imagined. Immediately after the Crimean war, English sailors and English officers were warmly welcomed at Cronstadt; and many a time have the maimed veterans of Alma and Inkerman said to me with a good-natured grin: "Well, father, you peppered us, and we peppered you; and now it's all over, and we're all brothers again, thank God!" In any part of Russia, however remote, the Western traveller, be he Englishman or American, is sure of a hearty welcome, as has been sufficiently proved.

## THE POVERTY OF RUSSIA.

But there is yet another and a stronger check upon the undue aggrandizement of Russia—that "great god of Poverty" to whom the Carystian islanders appealed in answer to the exacting demands of Themistocles. Credit, indeed, has often been as mighty as actual wealth in the quarrels of nations; but when both money and credit fail (and the refusal of the Russian Loan upon the Amsterdam Exchange is one of the most striking facts of our day), what then?

Plato has recorded that his master Socrates once drew an ingenious parallel between the contest of a poor with a rich state, and that of a lean, wiry prize-fighter with a bloated man of pleasure—and pronounced, with the unanimous assent of his listening disciples, that the poorer kingdom would infallibly get the best of it. But whether this were the case or no in classic ages, it is certainly not the case now. In our time the vaunt of Brennus is reversed, and the gold is thrown into the scale to counterpoise the sword. It was the accumulations of Frederick-William and the "Great Elector" which enabled Frederick the Great to stand his ground against five powerful nations during the Seven Years' War. It was the "trois cents millions de reserve" in the vaults of the Tuileries, which enabled the First Napoleon to stand his ground against confederate Europe in 1813. "In modern warfare," said Louis Quatorze, unconsciously pronouncing his own doom, "it is the last piece of gold that wins;" and the surest guarantee against the waging of a great and prolonged war by Russia, is, not the lack of dashing leaders or gallant soldiers—not the apprehension of a second Crimean fever in Western Europe, or any fear of the pillared rottenness which was once the Turkish Empire—but the simple fact that, instead of being able, as heretofore, to cover her expenses by foreign loans, she has now, for the first time, to pay the bill herself.

When I first visited Russia, in the summer of 1866, she was in all the agonies of a monetary depression such as I have seldom witnessed. The largest coin in ordinary circulation was the silver "dvoo-grevenik" (13 cents). The paper rouble was at 48 cents instead of 76; and change was usually given in huge, heavy copper pieces, which clanked in one's pockets like gibbet-irons in a high wind, making every beggar within range prick up his ears and give chase. As for silver roubles, their existence had become a kind of brilliant tradition:

"Dropped from the weary eye the hopeless tear,  
Closed her dry bank, and grieved her spent cashier,  
Gold, for a season, bade the land farewell,  
And Russia shrieked as the exchanges fell!"

During the recent financial depression, the rouble has again fallen to within 8 cents of the memorable low-water mark of 1866—a fact which has its own interest for that ever-growing commercial class in which lies the future of the empire. The twenty years which have elapsed since Russia last drew sword,

have not yet healed the wounds and weakness left by that fatal grapple; and those who have suffered so severely by one contest, may well shrink from provoking another.

Still, terrible as were the immediate consequences of the Crimean war, it would be a flagrant error to regard it as an unmixed evil to Russia. That blow, like the empirical sword-stroke of Don Quixote, first startled her into a sense of the weakness of her pasteboard armor, and set her to replace it with tempered steel. Every reform which she has carried out, dates from the fall of Sevastopol; and it is not too much to say, that she has advanced more since that period, than during the whole preceding century. But to one, however ignorant of Russia's real feelings, can easily expect her to plunge into a second war in the hope of a similar stimulus from its ravages. I remember to have heard of a Scottish workman, who, falling from a third story window, was only saved by alighting upon a heap of litter. "Are ye hurt, my puir fallow?" asked a pitying bystander. "Hurt!" echoed Sandy disdainfully; "quite the contrary!" Yet even this determined optimist would hardly have gone through a regular course of falling out of window, on the chance of deriving some benefit from every new somersault.

Such, in brief, are Russia's hindrances from within. Those which meet her from without (involving as they do the question of the Danube and all that turns upon it), must be treated in a separate paper.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.

## THE YACHT CLUB OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The plan and purpose of a new organization suggested by the above, recently mentioned to you, is now submitted. It may be advisable to state first that the "leading idea," viz., the practical utilization of our national propensity for yachting, as an auxiliary means of national defence, i. e., a "Militia of the Sea," a "Marine National Guard," has been entertained by the writer for more than a quarter of a century. Most of your readers are aware that there has been but little "advance" in our yachts since 1851, the year of the *America's* triumph. The growth of the system has been something magnificent, however. From a few score it now numbers hundreds of members; from thousands of dollars it now represents millions. Heretofore, and now, yachting on any considerable scale has been restricted to a class, almost a "caste"—the most fortunate, pecuniarily. We know, with reference to these, that the present line of "officers and crew" is largely made up of foreigners. I allude to the fact only. There is not place, or suitable inducement, for the aspiring yachtsman of refined associations on shore, to "chip in." He can become an active "working" member of a "boat" club, or any other club on shore. His associates are either known or supposed to be gentlemen, but he cannot at present assume a similar position on any first class yacht. He is practically and positively "ruled out." He must own a yacht, or, as a rule, keep out of that entirely. We also know that wooden "fighting" ships are no longer fashionable. They may have passed away with the flint lock and muzzle-loading musket. The old order and style of men who used such may be on the march also.

But how about the new order and style of men and things? Now, referring to the water: Are they as "well up to their work," and as numerous as formerly? Where in our yachting squadrons is the general nautical information which compares with the professional ability possessed by the National Guardsmen—also amateurs—in their military line? Would it not be a mistake to say that equal "professional" experience and resources would be of no essential value to the country with yachtsmen? That ten thousand, or even one thousand (one regiment, if you please), trained, and with the same "esprit" and similar efficiency—on the sea, in ships—as the "New York 7th" or the "Maryland 5th," on land, would be of no service to the State in an emergency? That they would not be entitled to any consideration or exemption under any circumstances? Scarcely one of those of whom we speak but "would like to own a boat and go sailing round" if they could afford to do it. For nearly twenty years our "Merchant Navy" has been depressed and oppressed. It was in its glory, which departed, when the present would-be yachtsman was a "youngster." He scarcely has an idea of a "clipper ship." But few of these remain to even serve educational purposes. One, "a belle and a beauty," the *Young America*, is now in port, foot of Maiden Lane, East River. It is reception day with her; *en grand toilette*, she is ready for the accustomed scrutiny from admiring eyes! Another associate of the highest fashionable nautical society—a "beau," a "thoroughbred"—is being rehabilitated, i. e., in the ship surgeon's hands, at the foot of Gouverneur street, East River. His name is *N. B. Palmer*. He has but recently suffered his first discourteous treatment on his element; reëxiting this characteristically, he came off and back victor. He was born in this city, but recently changed his allegiance to a foreign potentate. Prussian, it is said. Both these famous ships have been little else than immense yachts, i. e., as much petted, as carefully tended or groomed, but more profitably employed.

Admitting that the "idea" may be rather romantic, it means real life. On board a famous clipper, in the N. E. Trades, North Pacific ocean; magnificent moonlight nights; between the Ladrone and Philippine Islands; there was nothing else to be done but to dream romances. There had been already sufficient of similar "romance" to suggest an ideal. Well! who is without an ideal? What would life be without one? The natural growth of yachting has provided the first essential element of this ideal; evolution or development, as one may please, but the so called "Corinthian races," where "none but mem-



bers of the club" are permitted to be on board, and to handle the yacht during a nautical contest, makes the first distinct departure from the old, toward the "new order of things." Now, instead of ten, twenty, or sixty tons for the yachts, make them two hundred, three hundred, four hundred, and square rigged and ship shape, with one hundred men or more on board each one. No individual owner. Every one on board an equal owner, and striving to be equal as an officer. Brigs, barques, ships, instead of schooners, and the open sea the place for practice eventually, even if fine weather be insisted upon at first. There is nothing unnatural in all this. Nothing hard or unpleasant associated with it. The original cost each of first class yachts, N. Y. Club, from \$10,000 to \$60,000, and in some particular instances, double this last amount; the dead loss of the capital when laid up, the shrinkage when sold, paralyzes progress. It must all be borne by one individual, the owner. The second cost of maintaining such an establishment is in proportion to the first, as the rule, the smaller yachts sometimes more, even \$50,000 per annum in the first association. The loss may represent "the fun of the thing," but this is only a separate item or account on the yearly bills; possibly of not more than six (the summer) months. The hospitality is profuse and proverbial.

It is stated that the united clubs of New York and Brooklyn have the names of at least eighty vessels on their lists. Would it be too much to say that, if not the city of New York, that this seaboard of ours has living upon it to-day one hundred young gentlemen of sufficient means to gratify their taste for this "new yacht club," by the payment each of \$1,000? These would compose an organization corresponding to Co. A, 1st regiment National Guard. Then it would be advisable to have the yacht of sufficient size to accommodate the "company," all at once, on board. A clipper barque, 450 tons, new register, double-decked, would do it. It is not necessary, nor would it be advisable at first, to assume the cost of building; such a vessel as would, or could be, made to answer the purpose admirably, at one-half the original cost, is almost always for sale. Any required alterations or additions could not reach the first, or producing price, and could be made in comparatively a few days. Such would not depreciate the value of the vessel at any time. Such a yacht could be purchased and suitably fitted to receive the "club" for \$35,000 (100 "undivided interests in that," by incorporation). There would be state room berths for all who wanted them, between decks, as large and as comfortable at least as any on board ocean steamers; larger than some of them.

As "cost" may be the first consideration, it should be met and disposed of first. With this view we will assume that "Co. A" will put up money enough, and no more, to buy and fit out the yacht, if the monthly dues are not out of proportion to the purpose, the pleasure, or the benefit to be derived. The following estimates are assuming that the one yacht is in commission and cruising somewhere, with "all hands" on board, all the year or month round; not very probable, at first. Such as may be considered as "full rates," are given for such conditions. No member of the club allowed to receive pay or compensation for any service to the club:

COMPLEMENT.		COMMISSARIAT.	
1. Nominal captain.....	\$100	Club, 100 men, av. \$1.....	\$100
2. 1st officer.....	75	Assistants, 23 men, av. 50c. 12	
3. 2d do.....	60	Expenses per diem.....	\$112
4. 3d do.....	50		
5. 1st cook.....	40	Per month (31 days).....	\$3,473
6. 2d do.....	30	("Enough to eat" can be got out of this.)	
7. 1 steward.....	50	Add wages.....	825
13. 5 waiters at \$30.....	150		
22. 10 seamen at \$25.....	550		
24. 2 boys at \$10.....	20		
		Total per month.....	\$4,297
Wages per month.....	\$345		
		CONTRA.	
100 members at \$50 per month.....			\$5,000

To the foregoing will have to be added as "expense," occasional pilotage, paints, etc., repairs, washing, fuel, etc., etc. The sails and running rigging, if new, will wear well even after two years' service in this. The usual "wear and tear" can be estimated at .06 per cent. on the cost of the ship. In other words, the surplus of \$700 per month, or \$8,000 per annum, can be relied on to meet insurance, depreciation, and necessary "contingent expenses" of the yacht, when prudently managed.

NEW YORK, March 14, 1877.

#### ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: We see from your paper that a proper step has been taken in the detail of one of the late "Commissioners to Europe" for the Artillery School. This is a practical way to secure the benefit of their experience abroad, and we trust that the lectures, which we have a right to expect, may from time to time be published in your JOURNAL. In losing Gen. Barry, the school will receive a blow from which it will never recover. No officer of the artillery could fill all the requirements of that school—discipline, instruction, and generous hospitality to foreign officers, as well as our own—as Gen. Barry has done. His was a position far from a popular one, and but few appreciate the work and good he has accomplished for the artillery. It is to be regretted that the school should be compelled to lose two officers, Barry and Roberts, so identified with the artillery arm of the Service. However the school may feel, what they lose in artillery they will gain in another arm of the Service, and for aught we know, it may be the intention to make Fort Monroe a grand school of instruction for artillery and infantry. The former is fast losing its reputation for a scientific corps, and unless the Ordnance Corps will have compassion and take them in, they had better come to the infantry.

G.

#### NEW BOOKS.

*The Fleets of the World—The Galley Period.* By Fox-hall A. Parker, Commodore U. S. N. 8vo., illustrated, 235 pp. New York: D. Van Nostrand.

This volume is the first of a series upon the seaman-ship and naval history of the world. Commencing with the early galley, shaped like the slipper of the Emperor of China, Commodore Parker proposes to lead us gradually through the various stages of naval architecture to the sea monster of the present; double turreted with 100-ton teeth, and breathing fire and smoke from gaping iron jaws. The author truly says that "while the great land battles of the world have been described by the ablest historians and the most eloquent orators; while military chieftains have ever been attended through life by enthusiastic admirers who have recorded their every action and every word that has fallen from their lips, thus ensuring the transmission of their fame to remotest posterity, great sea fights, upon whose issue has not unfrequently hung the fate of Empires and of States, have received from history and oratory alike, but a passing notice, while the principal actors in many of them have sunk into such oblivion with the tomb, that their very names are unknown to us."

It shows a great devotion to, and enthusiasm for, his profession, when Commodore Parker attempts to rend the veil which obscures the early history of war ships, and essays a task which from its herculean nature might well daunt a less resolute soul. Touching gently upon early Chinese, Egyptian and Phœnician navigation, of which there exists any account, the author dwells a little longer over the Greeks and Persians, giving an interesting description of their war galleys and of certain famous ships of antiquity. Here there is plainer sailing for the student. Commodore Parker thinks, however, that the immense ships mentioned by Diodorus, Athenus and others, existed only in imagination—that they were impossible vessels having no affinity for salt water. After reading an account (from which we make an extract), we can not but think that they might make admirable vessels for the station of a port admiral, where he could dispense naval and national hospitality to foreign visitors. For instance:

For the building of this ship (he tells us) there was cut down on the mountain Atlas so much timber as would have made sixty ordinary galleys; beside which, the wood for tree-nails, ribs and knees was procured from other parts of Sicily, and from Italy; and materials for cordage were fetched from Spain and the river Rhodanus, as were other necessities from various places. King Hieron, having hired a number of shipwrights and other workmen for the service, placed Archias, a Corinthian architect, over them, but all under the supreme direction of Archimedes, and exhorting them diligently to carry on the work, he to encourage them thereto, would be whole days present at their labors. The ship had twenty five of oars, and three decks; to the lowest whereof, next the hold, there was a descent by several pair of stairs. The middle-deck had on each side of it fifteen apartments for dining, each furnished with four couches, such as they used to lie on at their meals; and on the same deck was also the place for the accommodation for the mariners, whereon were fifteen couches, and three large chambers for their wives, each having three beds, next which was the kitchen for the poop, the floors of all which were paved with mosaic work, wherein was represented the whole story of the *Iliad*; and suitable to so rich a floor was the workmanship of the ceiling and door to each apartment. On the upper deck was a place for exercise, and a fine walk, wherein were several garden plots, furnished with plants of all kinds, which were watered by leaden pipes laid to them from a great receptacle of fresh water; where were also several arbors of ivy, and vines set in hedges of earth, whose roots were watered in like manner as the plants. Next to this was an apartment devoted to the pleasures of love, the pavement whereof was of agate, and other the richest stones that were to be found in Sicily. The roof was of cypress wood, and the doors of ivory, and the wood of the almug tree. It had three beds in it, and was richly adorned with pictures, statues, and drinking vessels of exquisite workmanship. Adjoining to this was a room for retirement and conversation, which was furnished with five couches, and wainscoted with box, with doors of the same wood; within this there was a library, and in the ceiling thereof a fine clock, made in imitation of the great dial of Syracuse; as also a bagulo, with three cisterns of brass, and a bath which held forty gallons, adorned with the gems called tauroscintilles. There were also a great number of cabins for the marine soldiers, together with twenty stables for horses, ten on each side of the deck, with good accommodation for the horsemen and grooms. In the fore-castle was the receptacle for fresh water, made of planks, well lined with cloth and pitch, which held two hundred and fifty-three hogheads; and near that was a well, lined with sheet lead, which being kept full of sea water, nourished great numbers of fish. From the ship's sides there jutted out, at a proper distance from each other, several beams, whereon were made places for keeping wood, as also ovens, kitchens, mills, and other necessary offices; each of which beams was supported on the outside by a carved image nine feet high; and the whole ship was very handsomely painted. She was at first called the *Syracuse*; but, when Hieron thought fit to send her to Ptolemy, he named her the *Alexandria*. She had several tenders to accompany her, one whereof was a galley called the *Carcurus*, and the rest fisher-boats, and other small vessels. Her whole company consisted of an immense multitude, there being in the fore-castle alone six hundred seamen, always in readiness to execute such orders as should be given; and the power of punishing all faults and misdemeanors done on board her was committed to the captain, master, and master's mates, who gave sentence according to the laws of Syracuse. There were put on board her sixty thousand bushels of corn, ten thousand barrels of salt-fish, twenty thousand barrels of fish, and as many bales of goods and necessities, besides all the provisions for her company. When the king made an experiment of her sailing, she carried above four thousand rowers, four hundred seamen, and two thousand eight hundred and fifty marine soldiers, besides a great number of other people between decks, with a vast quantity of provisions.

In these days such a great vessel could be utilized, as we have already suggested; or, instead of the inevitable single blessedness to which sailors are often doomed, matrimony would be made easy, as whole families might be quartered within her ample bosom. In port, garden parties and balls could be given upon her decks, and a drive to the park with one's sweetheart, would be quite possible without leaving the official limits.

The first great sea fight between the Greeks and Persians, which took place B. C., 480 off Salamis, is narrated with copious quotations from the poetry and prose of the period, and the fate of the unfortunate Xerxes is justified on true professional principles. The bad seamanship of the Romans is set forth in striking contrast to their courage and invincibility as warriors, in their great struggle with the Carthaginians. The conflicts of the Venetians and Genoese under their famous Admirals Doria and Pisani, and the annals of the troublous times in which they lived, are skillfully

described. Here Commodore Parker naturally indulges in a little tactical enthusiasm. He says: "At the battle of Constantinople for instance, what could have been more brilliant than Paganino Doria's movement to cut off the Grecian vessels, or his double echelon formation in his effort to pierce the Venetian line." The naval student is advised to study well these examples of ancient sea fights in the light of modern experience, making an allowance for the difference between the oar period and that of steam. The author believes "there have been no abler strategists and tacticians than the old Venetian and Genoese admirals, and perhaps no better regulated and organized navy than that of the 'City by the Sea.'"

Then we come to the battle of Lepanto, where the Turk was forever placed on the defensive, although fighting with a reckless valor which has never since been surpassed by his race. From Italy to Scandinavia and her Vikings, we are brought by easy stages; and through pages of Norse superstition and romantic tradition to the rise of the British navy in 1512 under Henry VIII.; and finally the volume concludes with a picturesque and careful description of the Spanish Armada and its failure to invade English territory. The concluding paragraph has reference to modern invasions:

But should the day ever come, as seems not unlikely, when, through a coalition of unfriendly States, another armada more powerful than her own shall be assembled in British waters, while a great army, such as but lately reduced France, in a few weeks, almost to the condition of a German province, shall be ready, under its protection, to embark for anxious England, let us hope that we, the people of the United States, will not remain neutral in the strife; but that, casting aside all petty jealousies, and remembering only the precious boon of civil and religious liberty which has come to us from the "mother country"—our common language and our common freedom—we may hasten to her in her hour of need, and that "the gorgeous ensign of the republic, with not a stripe erased, nor a single star obscured, will then be found not as a British writer has chosen to picture it, in such an emergency, arrayed against the banner of Saint George, but, in friendly greeting, waving side by side with it—its stars for England, its stripes for England's foes!"

Briefly, we think the plan of the work admirable, although the style of execution would be improved if shorn of a certain classical redundancy. The book is well printed, and has a number of illustrations on stone, of moderate merit.

PROVIDED sufficient encouragement is given by subscription therefor, Lieut. J. H. Bradley, 7th Infantry, designs publishing a work to be entitled "An Officer's Journal of the Sioux Campaign on the Yellowstone, in 1876; with Historical Notices of the Country Traversed, and a brief General Account of our Centennial Indian War." The volume will be cloth bound, duodecimo, and will comprise about 300 pages. Its price will not exceed \$2.00, and will be as much lower as the cost of publication may justify. If published at all, it is expected it will be ready for delivery during the present year. Those who wish to encourage the publication with their subscriptions should do so at an early day, as the plan will be abandoned unless reasonable encouragement is soon given. Only the name, address, and number of copies to be taken are desired now, payment being made when the work is ready for delivery. Lieut. Bradley may be addressed at Fort Shaw, Montana.

A BERLIN telegram to the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that "the army Estimates which are to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament renew two proposals rejected last year. The one is to strengthen the Landwehr by the formation of a new brigade in Berlin, the other to create 105 new captaincies in the infantry of the line. It is considered unlikely that either proposal will be approved by Parliament."

(Sylvester Baxter in April Galaxy.)

#### TRIED AND TRUE.

Year after year we'll gather here,  
And pass the night in merry cheer.  
Through storm and war, o'er sea and land,  
We'll come each year to Neckar's strand:  
In war and storm, on land and sea,  
To this our pledge we'll faithful be,  
And each to all be true.

So sang three students one March night—  
Without the storm wind blew,  
Within were wine and warmth and light  
And three hearts brave and true.

"To-morrow morn we all go hence,"  
Said Wilhelm, speaking low.  
"For Emil fights for Fatherland,  
Franz o'er the sea, doth go,

"And I in Berlin, with my books,  
Will lead a scholar's life—  
In toil, and war, and foreign land,  
We thus begin the strife."

Three glasses then with Rhineland wine  
Unto the brim were filled,  
And to the sacred parting pledge  
Each heart responsive thrilled.

Three years went by, and so the friend  
Unto their faith were true,  
And spent the night in merry song  
And lived the past year through.

When came the fourth reunion night  
Without the March wind blew,  
Within were wine, and warmth, and light,  
And one heart brave and true.

For Emil died for Fatherland,  
And Franz went down at sea—  
In war and storm, in life and death,  
They said they'd faithful be:

And so Wilhelm three glasses filled,  
Of one he kissed the edge;  
Two shadow hands the others raised—  
The friends had kept their pledge!



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

## NEW YORK.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—The inspection of the drum and fife corps of the 9th regiment before Adj. Bartlett took place at their armory March 9. The drilling and calls were executed with great accuracy, receiving applause from the few visitors who chanced to be present, and we must say fully deserving it. A better drill we have never had the pleasure of witnessing, and in this opinion the drum-majors of several other regiments concurred. There was but one member absent, with 30 present. We noticed several old soldiers among the corps, prominent among whom is First Fifer John Connard, formerly drum-major 4th Infantry, U. S. Army, and who has served for over twenty years.

After the drill, Adj. Bartlett addressed a few remarks to the corps, complimenting them very highly upon their proficiency and improvement during the last year, which may be attributed to the indefatigable energy of Drum-Maj. Hill, as also to the interest taken in the corps by the members. The 9th regiment is to be congratulated upon having, if not the best, certainly a drum and fife corps with which few would care to compete, for they "beat as one."

Company D has determined to make an excursion to New Haven on the night of June 13, returning the night of June 14. The amount necessary to defray all expenses will be uniformly \$5 per man, and seven dollars for officers. In order to ascertain the full sense of members of the regiment desiring to participate, contributions of whole or part will be received prior to June 2. All information in connection with this trip can be obtained from Capt. George Auld, 276 Pearl street, or the committee having it in charge on any Thursday evening, at the armory.

The drills by divisions (the first series) commenced in the Ninth regiment Thursday, March 8. Cos. A and D, being first, formed into four companies of fourteen files. Cos. B, C and I drilled Monday, March 12, forming into four companies of fourteen files. Cos. F and G formed into four companies of eighteen files each, Tuesday evening, March 13. Co. F parading thirty-eight files and G thirty-six. Cos. E, H and K drilled Thursday, March 15, and were formed into four companies of sixteen files. The drills have been well attended, and as they progress they cannot fail but to improve, as the men are attentive and steady.

**TENTH REGIMENT.**—An inter-company rifle match took place a few days since at the armory of this regiment. It brought together a large representation from the friends of the regiment as well as other military gentlemen. The conditions of the shooting were as follows: Five shots off hand at a proportional target distance of sixty feet, or equal to five hundred yards in the field. The score was a possible 125 for each team, and 25 for each member of a team. The order of shooting was for the first man on each team to shoot first, then the second, third, and so on, until all had exhausted the shots allotted them. The following are the scores of the several teams, and as will be seen some remarkably good shooting was done:

**Team A.**—Sergt. R. K. Townsend, 7; Corp. W. H. D. Woodruff, 20; Corp. J. R. Hanson, 17; Priv. B. F. Avery, 14; Priv. W. H. Browne, 16; aggregate, 74.  
**Team B.**—Sergt. J. Stackhouse, 9; Priv. F. Badner, 15; C. H. McKee, 20; G. D. Burdick, 14; J. S. Van Etten, 21; aggregate, 79.  
**Team C.**—Lieut. F. S. Rose, 22; Priv. W. Delany, 13; Corp. C. A. Thacher, 13; Priv. W. Watts, 13; Priv. J. Messick, 9; aggregate, 73.

**Team D.**—Capt. Van Wile, 10; Priv. R. Pedlow, 22; Priv. J. Donovan, 17; Priv. M. Magilton, 15; Priv. A. Cook, 15; aggregate, 82.

**Team E.**—Capt. H. B. Diamond, 10; Lieut. S. Millett, 23; Sergt. J. Donahue, 16; Priv. J. Westfield, 15; Priv. J. Shook, 13; aggregate, 76.

**Team F.**—Corp. F. P. Kane, 16; Priv. E. H. Cook, 22; Priv. A. K. Shultz, 9; Priv. C. E. Henderson, 15; Priv. K. Knowles, 4; aggregate, 67.

**Team G.**—Sergt. J. C. Walsh, 18; Corp. J. Murray, 14; Corp. J. Daley, 17; Priv. M. Farley, 12; Priv. W. Murray, 13; aggregate, 76.

**Team H.**—Sergt. J. W. Baker, 14; Sergt. C. Bence, 9; Priv. J. Manns, 20; Priv. G. Eglington, 12; Corp. F. Clemens, 18; aggregate, 73.

**Team I.**—Sergt. P. J. Feenan, 2; Priv. J. Jordan, 18; Priv. W. Stack, 10; Priv. M. Keough, 19; Priv. M. Donahue, 14; aggregate, 63.

The possible score for each team was 125, and Co. D, succeeding in making 82, was conceded the honor of being the champion team. After the shooting of the teams was concluded, Col. Oliver called the best shots of each company forward and they in turn shot for champion marksmen. The conditions were the same as previous, except that the men fired three rounds instead of five, the score being as follows:

W. H. D. Woodruff, Co. A.	5	2	5-12
John S. Van Etten, Co. B.	4	4	5-13
F. S. Rose, Co. C.	5	4	5-14
Richard Pedlow, Co. D.	5	4	4-13
Silas Millett, Co. E.	5	5	4-14
Edgar H. Cook, Co. F.	3	3	5-11
James C. Walsh, Co. G.	5	4	0-9
John Manns, Co. H.	2	3	4-9
M. Keough, Co. I.	3	2	3-8

Aggregate..... 103  
Out of a possible fifteen, F. S. Rose and Silas Millett made fourteen. Both men fired three more rounds, the former scoring three and the latter twelve. Lieut. Millett was declared champion marksman of the 10th regiment, and amidst shouts and cheers he was borne by his joyous comrades through the excited crowd of spectators to his company room.

**TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment assembled at the State Arsenal in Seventh avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street, Friday evening, March 9, in full dress uniform, for dress parade, battalion drill, presentation of marksmen's badges, marker's flags, and review. The line was formed at 8:30 o'clock, and consisted of eight companies of sixteen files each, C and D being the vacant letters. The strength of the regiment reported present is two field officers, one adjutant, three non-commissioned staff, and sixteen drummers. Cos. A, one officer and 24 men; B, two officers and 36 men; C, one officer and 30 men; D, three officers and 32 men; E, two officers and 36 men; F, two officers and 36 men; G, two officers and 50 men; H, two officers and 48 men—making a total of 17 officers and 311 men. Col. John Ward commanding; Major Wm. G. Wilson was present on duty. Immediately upon the formation of the line, dress parade was held, after which Adjutant Murphy stepped to the front and read the list of names of both officers and men who were entitled to receive marksmen's badges for the victory won by them at Creedmoor in 1876. This list comprised the names of thirteen officers and forty-two men, who formed themselves in line opposite the centre of the regiment and five paces advanced. Col. Ward then said it afforded him great pleasure to see so many men of the 12th regiment who were entitled to honors as marksmen, as it was always a source of pride to every commandant to know that the troops of his command should excel in their profession; "and it now gives me great pleasure to introduce to you one, who needs no introduction, the former lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, Judge Gildersleeve, who will

address you." Col. Gildersleeve said: Officers and men of the 12th regiment, it must afford you great satisfaction, as it certainly does me, to know that you have surpassed all other regiments of the National Guard in the State of New York during the past year in your record as marksmen at Creedmoor. This has been done not by accident but by patient and continued effort, by perseverance in your company drill-rooms and by hard study, and I congratulate you on your success; I congratulate your colonel and his regiment, also the city and the State of New York, for the efficiency which you have manifested in the past and which you would quickly manifest in the future should any occasion offer. The Judge also said that he was confident the regiment had been gradually improving since he joined it in 1874, and he enjoined upon the men to see to it well that it continued to improve. The badges were now given to the men, after which Col. Denny, on behalf of the 1st Brigade staff, presented the regiment with four very handsome silk markers, two pink and two blue, bearing on each the gilt figures "12." Col. Denny said: With regard to the markers which his associate staff officers now present to this regiment, they had always noticed that the running of markers from right to left or left to right greatly impeded the drill, and that occasionally a field officer was obliged to press into service a drummer or any man near at hand, but now with regularly detailed markers all this confusion would be avoided. He complimented the regiment on its drills and efficiency generally. The men now returned to their places in line, and the parade was dismissed.

The line was immediately reformed, each company being reduced to twelve files and was exercised in battalion movement for forty-five minutes. The first movement was four right, march. The step was at first unsteady. The colonel immediately saw this, and ordered halt, right shoulder arms, forward—march. The men evidently knew what this meant, and matters improved at once; and we would here express the belief that the best and quickest way to steady a regiment and prepare it for a battalion drill is to march it in column of fours at least twice around the drill-room. The drill was above the average in most respects; the officers seem to understand their duties well; the men don't always execute the movements in the best possible style. At the command "In place rest" the result was very bad, and the writer heard no correction made by any of the officers; many of the men throughout the regiment faced to even point and half point of the compass, moving both feet as readily as though no military glue had ever been applied to them. One entire evening would be profitably devoted to drilling on this one point of "in place rest" if perfection could thereby be obtained.

After the drill was concluded the review took place. Gen. Ward, commanding brigade, was the reviewing officer; he was attended by the following members of his staff: Col. Denny, Majors Belknap, Watrous, Clark, Peabody and Cowperthwaite, Capt. Oelrichs, Butler, Hill and Astor, and Lieut. Iselin. The principal fault we have to find with the review is the fact of a great many men looking down to the floor while passing the reviewing officer, and some commandants of companies failing to turn their heads toward the reviewing officer when they saluted; in other respects the review was very creditable. Major-Gen. John B. Woodward, Inspector-General of the State, was present, also Col. Wingate, Inspector of Rifle Practice. The exercises closed at fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock.

**THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment assembled at their armory in Flatbush avenue, on Monday evening, March 12, for battalion drill. The line was formed at half past 8 o'clock, and consisted of ten companies of eight files each. Total strength reported present is 183 men, 34 sergeants, and 22 officers. Col. Briggs in command. Lieut. H. H. Beadle and Major Syme were present on duty. The drill was a decided improvement over the one of Feb. 28, but was still deficient in many particulars—traceable without doubt to the lax condition of company drills and failure on the part of line officers to thoroughly post themselves regarding their duties. Where line officers lack confidence in their own knowledge of military movements, and hesitate in the execution of an order until they can see what course some other officer near at hand will take, it can hardly be expected that the movements of the men will be prompt and satisfactory. After the drill had been in progress for an hour and a half, Lieut.-Col. Beadle took command, and the regiment passed in review before Col. Briggs. Lieut.-Col. Beadle, who has been a long time in the National Guard, seems to be a good commanding officer. During the march in review, the regiment did exceedingly well, with perhaps the exception of the ninth company, whose alignment was very much at fault. At the dip of the colors, the reviewing officer neglected to acknowledge by salute. The contrast in almost every important particular between the execution of parade or review movements with those at drill, was very marked, the former being a very great improvement over the latter. At drill the men seem careless regarding their military appearance—carriage of the body, stooping posture, turning of head to right and left, looking down to the floor—and in the manual—while on parade the appearance was very creditable. The men evidently need to be cautioned in this respect while at drill, for only with proper regard for all these points can a regiment expect to excel.

After the review the line was broken and reformed for dress parade, which was creditably performed, with the exception of two commandants of companies, who gave the order "in place rest," when it should have been "parade rest;" they corrected themselves; the ninth company were very unsteady at parade rest. The manual at this time was good, and before dismissing the parade, the colonel complimented the regiment on the improvement of the present over the former drill. He also called the attention of the men to the approaching band concert for the benefit of the band, which takes place Tuesday evening, March 20. This occasion will no doubt be of special interest, as all seem resolved to make it an honorable success. The next battalion drill of this regiment will be on Tuesday evening, March 27.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—This regiment assembled at their armory on Wednesday evening, March 14, for dress parade, review, concert and dance. Despite the rain and the chilliness which had hovered over the city all through the day and evening, there was a very large attendance. The armory was brilliantly illuminated and beautifully decorated with streamers, flags, emblems, etc. The Mexican flag was also displayed in honor of certain distinguished guests, viz.: Señor Don S. Llerdo de Tejeda, ex-President of Mexico; Don Manuel Romero y Rubio; Generals Escobedo and Leiva, of the Mexican army.

The regiment formed line at half-past 8 o'clock, with ten companies of sixteen files each; four companies were formed in front with three companies on either flank, making three sides of a square. Col. Josiah Porter was in command. Major Horsfall appeared for the first time as a field officer, having recently been promoted from captain (Co. F). The strength reported present, including band, field, staff and non-commissioned staff is 569 (?) (We don't see how this can be, with sixteen files, ten commands.) Dress parade was first held, followed by the review. Major-

General John B. Woodward, Inspector-General of the State, was the reviewing officer, and he was accompanied by Col. Wingate, G. I. R. P. The regiment passed in review first by company, and then by division front. The marching, the alignments, the step, the salutes, were all executed in a remarkably creditable manner. The greatest difficulty noticed was when the regiment was marching in column of fours and was halted and brought into line by fours right, they had gained distance which necessitated a disagreeable crowding in order to have room. After the review was over, at 9 o'clock, the promenade concert commenced by Gilmore's band, under the personal leadership of P. S. Gilmore. There were five pieces on this programme, including a cornet solo by M. Arbuckle, who was listened to with the profoundest attention, and was twice encored. The spacious floor of the armory was well filled by the regiment and their friends. The regiment in their showy dress uniforms of white and scarlet, added much to the picturesque nature of the scene. The music committee, consisting of Capt. Wheelwright, Lieut. Geo. H. Moller, and Lieut. Wm. Van Antwerp are deserving of very great credit for their management. The floor was under the direction of a committee from Co. B.

**RIFLE SIGHTS.**—The following letter has been received by Col. Wingate:

Col. Geo. W. Wingate, General Inspector Rifle Practice, S. N. Y.:

Sir: I notice with pleasure that you are contemplating making some changes in the regulation sights, and ask for suggestion, etc. In shooting with the bar down the curved surface, which comes between the eye and the notch, causes a blur at the notch. Therefore, I would recommend that the portion of the rear sight . . . be cut away, and that the surface . . . slope away from the eye. . . . I would suggest for the same reason, that a similar change be made with the rear portion of the front sight. The widening of the space between the bars, and the discarding of the notches, will both be great improvements. In place of the notches I would suggest that one straight, graduated incline be used. Yours very truly,

D. M. DUNNING, I. R. P., 49th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

I fully approve of the above suggestion.

JAY E. STONKE, Colonel, 49th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

**GAZETTE.**—The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of February, 1877:

5th Brigade—J. Y. Culyer, major and engineer, Jan. 27. 23d Brigade—G. W. Allen, major and inspector, Feb. 26. 9th Regiment—G. W. Homans, captain, Jan. 26; M. J. Bauman, second lieutenant, Oct. 6; E. P. Walt, first lieutenant and quartermaster, Nov. 30. 10th Regiment—J. W. McHarg, first lieutenant and quartermaster, Feb. 15. 13th Regiment—J. F. Ackerman, captain and inspector of rifle practice, Jan. 8. 15th Battalion—J. M. Alsgood, first lieutenant and adjutant, January 15; D. T. Lynch, first lieutenant and quartermaster, January 15. 23th Regiment—J. Braunig, captain, January 26; W. G. Ostrander, first lieutenant, Jan. 23. W. G. Wood, second lieutenant, Jan. 22. 4th Battalion—J. P. Worthington, lieutenant, Jan. 8; J. F. Pettit, major, Jan. 8. 47th Regiment—H. B. Moore, first lieutenant and quartermaster, Feb. 7. 51st Regiment—J. W. Yale, colonel, Feb. 8. 54th Regiment—T. O'Callahan, captain, Dec. 18. 6th Sep. Co. Inf., 10th Brigade—J. W. Cusack, captain, Feb. 3; W. P. Warren, first lieutenant, Feb. 3; E. R. Vail, second lieutenant, Feb. 3. 7th Sep. Co. Inf., 10th Brigade—J. H. Faxon, captain, Feb. 12; J. E. Mearns, first lieutenant, Feb. 12; J. E. Smith, second lieutenant, Feb. 12.

**Brevet Commissions.**—Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adj.-Gen. J. T. Denny, 1st Brigade, colonel by brevet; First Lieut. and Adj. W. H. Murphy, 12th regiment, captain by brevet; Capt. A. H. Williams, 23d regiment, major by brevet.

—Col. Denny, chief of staff of the 1st (N. Y.) Brigade, has tendered his resignation and after the service he has with him the best wishes of Gen. Ward, commanding brigade, and of his associates on the staff. Maj. Belknap will take his place as chief of staff, and Mr. George Dodge, son of Wm. E. Dodge, will be appointed junior aid upon the staff.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

**MILITARY NOTES.**—Besides the regular weekly drills, little has been accomplished by the militia during the last week.

On Thursday, March 8, a competitive drill between the two companies composing the *Seventh Battalion* was held in Lynn, but the anticipated report has not been received.

The *Fifth Regiment* ball, held at Pain's Hall on the 7th March, was a very successful affair. The hall was handsomely decorated. The regimental band furnished very acceptable music, and the large party present pronounced it one of the most brilliant and enjoyable parties of the season. Adjutant-General Cunningham and others of the Governor's staff; Gen. Sutton and staff, of the 2d Brigade; Col. Poach, Lieut.-Cols. Strachan and Wales, Majors Follett and Toy with their staffs were among the invited guests present.

On the same evening (the Roxbury Horse Guards) *Company D*, of the *Cavalry Battalion*, held their last military party at Bacon's Hall. The large party in attendance thoroughly enjoyed themselves—thanks to the excellent music of Edmand's band and the efficiency of Capt. Hall and his assistant manager.

## CONNECTICUT.

**FIRST REGIMENT.**—S. O. No. 1, Feb. 28, headquarters 1st regiment, reduces to the ranks the following non-commissioned officers of Co. E (Erichson) for insubordination, viz., Sergeants E. S. and G. M. Adams, and Corp. S. H. Stearns. A hearing was given them before the colonel commanding, March 6, and the charges of the company commandant sustained. Recommendation for their discharge from the service has been forwarded by Capt. Erichson to the Adjutant-General. The resignation of Capt. Miller (A) has been accepted by the Governor, and S. O. from the A. G. O. discharges him from the service of the State. Capt. Miller was a faithful officer and good soldier, and his comrades greatly regret his retirement from the service. He goes to Europe for a Hartford manufacturing company, and will be absent for quite a period. First Lieut. Schulze, of this company, has received orders to assemble the company for the nomination of a captain, vice Miller, resigned.

Co. B (Sherman's) announces an exhibition drill at Robert's Opera House, Hartford, Friday evening, April 25. This company is now drilling two nights each week in preparation for the exhibition. The recently non-commissioned officers of Co. F (White's) will be examined in the schools of the soldier and company Wednesday evening, March 21, by the commissioned officers of the company, who, under the militia law, are a board of examiners to examine all non-commissioned officers of the company before recommending them to the colonel commanding for warrants. First Lieut. W. Cowles (G) and Second Lieut. Otto Beidel (A) have tendered their resignations.

The Legislature draws its session gradually to a close each week, but as yet no injurious legislation to the National Guard has taken place. They expect to "rise" this week, when all fear and trembling will depart in the National Guard. A bill to provide for the better accommodation of the different companies in target practice is now before the Military Committee.

**BRAIGADE HEADQUARTERS.**—A. G. O. regarding the inspection and repair of uniforms under the act just passed by the Legislature is promulgated by Gen. Smith.



Abstract of Expenditures of the Connecticut Militia for 10 years ending January, 1877, showing the Reduction of Expenses for the years 1874, 1875, and 1876, compared with the Expense in 1867, 1868, and 1869, under the Old Law.

Military Commutation Tax Received for 10 years ending Jan., 1877.	Total Expenses of Militia for 10 years ending Jan., 1877.	Amount Paid for State Salaries for 10 years ending March 31, 1876.	Amount Paid for Judicial Expenses for 10 years ending March 31, 1876.
1867, \$47,412	\$149,000	\$28,352	\$123,966 48
1868, 60,708	99,995	30,634	144,396 07
1869, 87,580	96,000	39,907	146,008 79
1870, 33,116	97,000	47,030	212,378 35
1871, 88,064	99,000	59,800	170,859 73
1872, 99,706	68,000	59,500	199,311 56
1873, 107,600	107,000	65,650	185,573 84
1874, 70,986	77,500	61,558	226,975 17
1875, 78,983	80,771	65,393	225,980 24
1876, 81,273	72,000	67,150	249,720 26

Amount paid in excess of commutation for military in 1867, 1868 and 1869, \$179,295; surplus not used the last three years arising from commutation tax, showing a saving of \$969; increase of judicial expense in 1874, '75 and '76 over the years 1867, '68 and '69, \$221,310.30; increase of State salaries paid in 1874, '75 and '76 over the years 1867, '68 and '69, \$102,287.00.

During the years 1867, 1868 and 1869, the State of Connecticut had to pay out of the treasury \$179,295, in addition to the commutation tax, which tax to-day supports her militia and leaves a surplus of \$969 in the State Treasury, having paid all expenses of the Centennial encampment; compare this with the increased expenses of judiciary, also, expense of State salaries for ten years ending March 31, 1876. The increased expense in the judiciary for 1874, 1875 and 1876, as compared with 1867, 1868 and 1869, shows an increase of expense \$221,310.30. The increase of salaries to State officers for the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, as compared with 1867, 1868 and 1869, shows of \$102,287 greater amount paid. Compiled from reports in the office of the Secretary of State.

#### NEW JERSEY.

NEW LEGISLATION.—The following supplement to the "Act for the organization of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey" is published by the Adj.-Gen. for the information and government of all concerned:

That hereafter the active militia of this State shall be known as "the National Guard of the State of New Jersey," and shall consist of not more than forty-eight companies of infantry and one battery of artillery, to be organized into two brigades, and comprised in one division.

That hereafter there shall be to each company of infantry of the National Guard one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and not less than fifty or more than eighty enlisted men, from which number of enlisted men there may be selected not more than five sergeants, five corporals, and two musicians; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this section be and the same are hereby repealed.

That every company of the National Guard shall be paraded at least four times in every year, and one of said parades shall be by brigade, when so ordered by the Commander-in-Chief; but no military encampment of the National Guard or State militia shall be allowed or provided for at the expense of the State, except when it may be necessary to repel invasion, or subdue insurrection or riot, or when called to aid the civil authority in the preservation of the public peace or the enforcement of law, or when called into active service by the President of the United States. (This act shall take effect immediately.)

Approved March 9, 1877.

#### IOWA.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—A correspondent writes from Des Moines, Iowa: I send you herewith a short sketch of our organized militia. The National Guard of this State consists of six regiments of infantry and one of artillery, and one company of cavalry. Of the fifty-two companies of infantry twenty-five are armed with Springfield breech-loading rifles, the remainder with muzzle-loaders. We are laboring under a great many disadvantages in this State, the National Guard having to pay all their own expenses, armory rent, uniforms and everything, even to paying for the ammunition they use for target practice. Another great drawback to our success is that the companies of the regiments are scattered so; and, with two exceptions, the commanding officers don't seem to take much interest in their regiments, never having battalion drill or trying to increase the number of members in companies, or anything else. Here in Des Moines there are four companies of the 3d regiment. I never have known of a single battalion drill, dress parade, inspection, or anything that would show that the officers had any military pride. In fact, where regimental headquarters are stationed there are from two to three companies, and I never heard of battalion drill in the State.

On the 22d February the 3d regiment had a parade in the afternoon and a grand ball in the evening. At 2 p. m. the column formed, consisting of Cos. A, B, I and F, of the 3d regiment, and Battery M, of the 1st Artillery, under the command of Col. Olmstead. There was a slight rain falling all the afternoon. The companies did very well considering that they had never been drilled together. Co. F, especially, marching splendidly, with a full, free swinging stride. Co. A also marched well, and handled their rifles very well. In the evening occurred the first annual ball of the 3d regiment, there being about two hundred couples present, and everything passed off very pleasantly. The large hall of the Exposition building was decorated nicely, the flags of Denmark, Prussia, Germany, France, and all the principal foreign countries flying besides the stars and stripes, making a splendid show; and the blue and gray uniforms of the infantry and the blue and red of the artillery contrasting well with the bright colors of the ladies' dresses.

The National Guard of Iowa consists of six regiments of infantry, one of artillery and one company of cavalry.

First regiment Infantry, Lieut.-Col. C. V. Mount commanding, eight companies, 380 men; headquarters, Vinton.

Second regiment, Col. A. G. McQueen commanding, seven companies, 230 men; headquarters, Keokuk.

Third regiment, Col. Farron Olmstead commanding, nine companies, 350 men; headquarters, Des Moines.

Fourth regiment, Col. D. J. Duane commanding, nine companies, 380 men; headquarters, Dubuque.

Fifth regiment, Major J. O. Ballingall commanding, ten companies, 400 men; headquarters, Ottumwa.

Sixth regiment, Col. Geo. Gulliver commanding, nine companies, 400 men; headquarters, Osage.

First regiment Artillery, Col. R. M. Shackelford commanding, twelve batteries, 600 men; headquarters, Des Moines.

Dubuque Hussars, Capt. W. H. Holman commanding, forty men; headquarters, Dubuque.

—The colonel commanding 51st (N. Y.) regiment announces the following staff appointments: Adjutant, W. B. Randall; Quartermaster, G. W. Edwards; Surgeon, G. Doyle; Assistant Surgeon, G. W. Cook; Inspector of Rifle Practice, J. A. Nichols; Commissary of Subsistence, J. A. Baumgard; Chaplain, H. R. Lockwood. The commissioned officers were ordered to assemble at headquarters at 7:30 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, March 7.

Abstract of the militia force of the United States (organized and unorganized), according to the latest returns received at the office of the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., furnished for the information of the Congress of the United States, in compliance with section 223 of the Revised Statutes.

		Organized strength.										Number of men available for military duty (unorganized).
States.	Year.	Gen. officers.	Staff officers.	Reg't, field and staff officers.	Com'y officers.	Total commissioned.	Not commissioned, privates, etc.	Aggregate.	Number of men available for military duty (unorganized).	Number of men available for military duty (unorganized).	Number of men available for military duty (unorganized).	
M. Inc.	1876	1	18	9	39	67	803	870	78,376			
N. Hampshire	1876	1	17	17	78	113	1,347	1,847	39,419			
Vermont	1876	1	17	17	78	113	1,347	1,847	41,306			
Massachusetts	1876	3	32	99	911	945	3,529	3,574	216,109			
R. Island	1876	3	35	88	96	222	1,856	2,078	39,966			
Connecticut	1876	1	32	40	169	172	2,409	2,581	63,793			
New York	1876	27	809	894	855	1,508	17,971	19,479	483,188			
New Jersey	1876	3	41	67	178	269	3,663	3,932	248,127			
Pennsylvania	1876	14	155	143	505	846	8,996	9,842	361,372			
Delaware	1876	1	10	16	61	91	1,300	1,391	89,544			
Maryland	1876	1	10	16	61	91	1,300	1,391	89,544			
*Virginia	1876	1	10	16	61	91	1,300	1,391	89,544			
*W. Virginia	1876	1	10	16	61	91	1,300	1,391	89,544			
*N. Carolina	1876	1	10	16	61	91	1,300	1,391	89,544			
*S. Carolina	1876	1	10	16	61	91	1,300	1,391	89,544			
*Georgia	1876	1	10	16	61	91	1,300	1,391	89,544			
Florida	1876	6	30	7	17	60	60	60	32,775			
Alabama	1876	1	10	16	61	91	1,300	1,391	89,544			
Mississippi	1876	1	10	16	61	91	1,300	1,391	89,544			
Louisiana	1876	1	10	16	61	91	1,300	1,391	89,544			
Texas	1876	1	1	15	109	126	1,737	1,863	74,458			
Arkansas	1876	1	33	91	535	679	11,027	11,700	95,765			
Kentucky	1876	1	2	12	43	45	834	879	217,044			
Tennessee	1876	1	6	15	79	100	1,348	1,448	239,564			
Ohio	1876	1	6	15	79	100	1,348	1,448	239,564			
Indiana	1876	1	6	15	79	100	1,348	1,448	239,564			
*Michigan	1876	1	6	15	79	100	1,348	1,448	239,564			
*Illinois	1876	2	19	53	165	241	4,743	4,983	195,860			
*Missouri	1876	1	6	15	79	100	1,348	1,448	239,564			
*Wisconsin	1876	3	13	6	80	102	1,635	1,737	190,810			
*Minnesota	1876	1	6	15	79	100	1,348	1,448	239,564			
Iowa	1876	1	10	34	196	241	8,510	2,751	46,000			
*Nebraska	1876	1	17	17	67	74	763	836	46,000			
*Kansas	1876	6	7	108	123	1,233	2,248	2,471	15,639			
Nevada	1876	1	6	15	79	100	1,348	1,448	239,564			
Oregon	1876	5	27	17	49	98	49	49	17,808			
*California	1876	7	81	84	113	285	3,890	3,635	94,447			
*Colorado	1876	1	10	16	61	91	1,300	1,391	89,544			
Grand Agg.	1876	137	1,017	1,340	4,460	6,844	86,853	93,679	3,734,498			

\*THOMAS M. VINCENT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. ADJ.-GEN. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1877.

\* Returns not received. † No enrollments. ‡ Unorganized strength. § Enrolment incomplete.

BRITISH ARMY AND MILITIA.—The following are the new regulations respecting the examination of lieutenants of militia, recommended for commissions in the Regular Army:

1. Notice will be given from time to time to officers commanding militia regiments whenever they will be permitted to recommend a lieutenant for a commission as second lieutenant in the Army.

2. A lieutenant of militia so recommended must not be less than 19, nor more than 29 years of age on the 1st of May of the year in which he is nominated (except officers who entered the militia between 16th February and 1st November, 1871, inclusive, who are eligible up to the age of 33), and before he can be granted a commission in the Army, he will be required:

(a) To have served two annual trainings with his militia regiment. (b) To pass the qualifying examination before the Civil Service Commission described in paragraph 3, or to produce a university certificate as prescribed in paragraph 12. (c) To produce a certificate from a board of examination that he is thoroughly acquainted with the following subjects: The first two parts of the "Field Exercises of the Infantry," and the command of a company in battalion. Rifle drill and practice; and the theoretical principles of musketry, as defined in the authorized book of instruction. The duties of regimental orderlies, of officers commanding guards, and of subaltern officers of guards under officers of superior rank; and the mode of marching reliefs and posting sentries. Those parts of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army which relate to the duties and conduct of a subaltern officer; and the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, so far as is necessary for the performance of the duties of a member of a court-martial. The regulations for the army in regard to the pay and mess of the troops, the supply of clothing and necessaries, and all details regarding the mode of carrying the various articles of the soldier's kit, arms, accoutrements and ammunition. [When an officer has within two years obtained a certificate of qualification in drill from a school of instruction or from a board of officers, he will be examined only in such of the required subjects as he has not already passed in.]

HOW TO STUDY TACTICS.—In a recent lecture before the United Service Institution, Col. Brackenbury, R. A., said that one of the first requisites for an army in these days is a thorough acquaintance with the art of attack or defence, so as to make the most of numbers and of all circumstances that may arise. Prince Frederick Charles in 1870 told the lecturer that his troops were invariably successful against an enemy, then very superior in numbers, because of the tactical training which the German officers of all ranks had gone through. "The French fight bravely, and they are well armed; they do well so long as their elaborate orders can be carried out exactly as given, but the moment any variation in the conditions occurs they do not know what to do; whereas I am quite certain that the shortest order given by me or one of my generals will be carried out skilfully on right principles, and that each officer, down to the last subaltern, or even sergeant or corporal, understands how to act on emergency." The natural intelligence of the Englishman is greater than that of the German, and nothing but persistent education and training bring the latter into the condition in which we find him. Bravery is taken for granted. It can never be manufactured where it does not exist naturally; but it can be assisted in a very high degree by cultivating that greatest antidote to nervousness—self-reliance, based on knowledge. Prussian officers had related that their men frequently said when first engaged with the enemy, "Is this a battle? Why, it is just like our manoeuvres." A short examination would show how necessary is a knowledge of the art of tactics, even in the smallest operations. An officer with, say, sixty infantry soldiers is ordered to march along a certain road. Drill will have taught him that his men can march comfortably in fours, and if he has read a little he may send a small party ahead as an advanced guard, although advanced guards are at autumn manoeuvres generally conspicuous by their absence. Coming to a village, he must have men on his right and left searching the side streets. Small patrols are detached, and each non-commissioned officer who commands one of them becomes himself responsible for the tactical leading of his men. Separated from his officer by space, he ought to be able to keep himself well informed as to what is going on in accordance with his wishes even without orders. He will take advantage of a tower or eminence to get a good look round the country, and will never break loose from the main body. He would give information by signals. Whistles are now used for this purpose in the French and German armies. On learning by signal that the enemy has been seen, the officer must immediately decide whether he will make an attack in front or an attempt to outflank. Throughout the whole of the combat non-commissioned officers and men will be called upon to decide upon taking advantage of houses, walls, hedge-rows, etc. Something like a third of their success depends upon their skill in apparently trifling details. Yet not one of these things is taught in barrack-square drills or in large manoeuvres. In autumn manoeuvres, or on great field-days, the movements may, or may not, be well and practically conducted until the forces come into

contact. But from that moment the fight is broken off. There are very good reasons for this decision; only we must not ignore the fact that minor tactics, which are of vital necessity in the battle field, are not being taught by such manoeuvres. English officers are sent every autumn to report upon the great manoeuvres of foreign armies. They return impressed with the fact that the manoeuvres are much like our own. But they do not see the perpetual training which is carried on through the summer, when companies and battalions are ranged against each other or against a marked enemy, when in the same day an operation is performed again and again until officers and men are familiar with it; when cavalry and guns are added by degrees and pitted against each other until at last the higher units are reached and English officers are invited to see what is, comparatively speaking, a mere parade. Each officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier should be taught exactly what he in his own sphere will be called upon to perform in war, and the officers must be taught the work of the grade superior to them, because the losses experienced in battle may place lieutenants in charge of companies, and oblige captains to perform the duties of field officers at a moment's notice. Five men are exactly sufficient to begin the study of tactics with. They represent advanced guard, main body, rearward, and two flankers, or four sections and a commander. Familiarity with ground, as represented on maps, is essential to a real study of tactics, but most valuable practice may be carried on by means of models of ground. Col. Brackenbury proceeded to explain a model of a battle ground, Wilkinsonbury, which he had prepared at a cost of £30. The men on this painted and contoured board were represented by figures moved by a long rod with a magnet at the end, and by this means an interesting history was related of an affair between a cavalry patrol and an advanced group of infantry. From such small beginnings, Col. Brackenbury continued, the student may be led by successive steps to higher practice with larger bodies of men combining the three arms.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—ON Sunday Private John Trautner, of the Separate Troop Cavalry, 11th (N. Y.) Brigade, was buried with military honors.

—A DRUM-MAJOR is wanted by a first class N. G. regiment. See advertisement on page 513 of this number.

—TRANSPORTATION to Creedmoor this year will be reduced to thirty-five cents.

—EX-COLONEL Joseph Burger has been elected an honorary member of the board of officers of the 28th regiment.

—BRIG.-GEN. James Jourdan, of the 5th Brigade (N. Y.), will remove his headquarters to the 13th regiment armory on the first of May.

—CAPT. Peter Reitzner was elected major of the 38th (N. Y.) regiment Thursday evening, March 8, receiving eight votes; his opponent Capt. Henry Miller received five votes.

—THE Harrisburg City Grays took part in imposing funeral ceremonies at the interment of a member. The streets on the route were lined with spectators, and the press of the city are unanimous in their praise of the Grays.

—It is rumored that Co. C, 25th (N. Y.) regiment, has made application to be transferred to the 15th Battalion. Co. C is the strongest company, and would materially lessen the strength of the oldest regiment in Brooklyn.

—THE Separate Troop of Cavalry, 1st Division, N. G. S. N. Y., commanded by Brevet Maj. Karl Klein, will give a grand reception and ball at the Concordia Assembly Rooms in honor of the occupation of their new armory on Wednesday, April 4.

—CAPT. John Kreuscher, of the Separate Troop Cavalry, 11th (N. Y.) Brigade, is one of the first members who joined the organization. It was organized in 1833. He joined it as a private, and having received the highest rank in it, and held it for many years, he intends to give another man a chance.

—THE Chief Clerk of the Interior Department has just returned to Washington with the original copy of the Declaration of Independence and Washington's commission as General-in-Chief of the Army, both of which historic relics were on exhibition at Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

—We chronicle with mingled pain and satisfaction the experiences of our good friend Major Frederick J. Karcher in an encounter with some Brooklyn Philistines. Pain, that the major was wounded in the skirmish that ensued, and satisfaction at the ultimate victory which crowned his resistance. The major accompanied by two friends was passing along near his residence about 10 p. m. February 28, when they were attacked by a gang of roughs whom they eventually drove off, but not until one of them had plunged a knife into the cheek of Major Karcher who was "in the van."

—THE biennial report of the Hon. J. W. Adams, Adjutant-General of the State of Nevada, has been published. On assuming the office of adjutant-general, January 8, 1875, he found the organized militia of the State of Nevada to consist of six companies of infantry, and one company of cavalry, all of which, with the exception of one company of infantry, were located in Storey county. During the past two years the following changes have been made in the organized military force: The company of cavalry has been disbanded; two companies of infantry have been organized in Eureka county; one company of infantry in Lincoln county (since disbanded); one company of infantry in Ormsby county, and one company of artillery in Storey county. The entire organized militia of the State now embraces nine companies of infantry and one of artillery.

—ON Thursday evening, March 8, the board of officers of the 28th (N. Y.) regiment elected Capt. Peter Reitzner major to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Anthony Wills, who has since indicated to the delegation of Co. H, who waited upon him, that he would accept the captaincy provided he were to receive the right of the line. After the election the officers and a number of "outsiders" inaugurated the newly elected major "in due form." Estates were in abundance. Pieces were spoken by Lieut.-Col. Glehl, Major Karcher, Capt. Heerd, and Quartermaster Nahe, and beer disappeared by the schooner. The 28th is working hard at present to fight its way through, and has hopes of mustering its usual number, if not more, at the next inspection. At a regular meeting held on March 1 the officers elected ex-Col. Joseph Burger an honorary member.

—FOR the purpose of promoting a spirit of friendly rivalry in that most important part of a soldier's duties—the use of the rifle—between the uniformed militia of the different States, the State of New York has donated a bronze trophy ("The Soldier of Marathon") to be annually contended for in an "Inter-State Military Match," at each fall meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, and which is to be held during the year by the Adjutant-General of the State whose team may have won it. The terms are as follows: Open to one team of twelve from each State, to be chosen from the different organizations; distances, 200 and 500 yards; position standing at 200; any with head to target at 500; ten shots each distance, two sighting shots; weapon, the military rifle in use in the State or Territory which the team represents. The Adjutant-General hopes that all the States will be represented in this match next fall.

—AS one of the relics loaned to the Old South Exhibition by the town of Concord, and, says the Boston Post, are a pair of scabbards which the following interesting story is told: A young English staff officer was frequently sent to Concord to the house of Col. James Barrett, on business connected with the Commissary Department, and while waiting for a reply, would amuse himself by talking loyalty with James Barrett's oldest daughter, Millicent, to hear her rebel replies. He asked her what they should do if it should become necessary for the colonies to resist, as there was not a person that even knew how to make a cartridge; she replied that they would use their powder-horns and bullets just as they shot bears. "That," said the young man, "would be too barbarous. Give me a piece of pine and I will show you how." After whittling the stick to the proper form, he took these scabbards and cut the paper for the pattern cartridge. The sequel shows how apt a scholar the young man was, for all the cartridges were made to order under his supervision by the women of Concord, her only male assistant being her younger brother, the late Col. James Barrett, who drove the last load of cartridges from the house after the British came in sight, on the 19th of April, 1775. There is also on exhibition a hymn book, which was given by one of the prisoners taken from the British brig *Dorset*, in the fight with the *Enterprise*, of Portland, to the sheriff, who brought him to Boston for exchange.



## FOREIGN ITEMS.

It having been decided to arm Lancer regiments with carbines, they will have to be put through an annual course of musketry, and they are to be given Musketry Instructors, the same as other cavalry regiments, but the officers will not hold commissions as such, nor will they be denoted in the British "Army List."

It is told that on New Year's day, when all the important personages at St. Petersburg went to pay their respects to the Imperial family, Gortchakoff was taken upon the elevator to the Emperor's rooms. As he came out of the elevator he met a host of other dignitaries who had come up by the stairs. "Lucky dogs you are," he said, "to be so young and strong." "But, Prince," said one of the courtiers, "you look as fresh as a young man." "Old, old and feeble," answered Gortchakoff. "One would almost imagine Nestor before him when looking at you," said a second courtier. "Ah, but a Nestor whom every one expects to have the force of Achilles!" added the old Prime Minister bitterly.

THE Odessa correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* reports upon the impression made by the Russian cavalry regiments which have recently joined the camp, and which were reviewed a few days ago by the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Duke Nicholas. The cavalry consist of dragoons, hussars, and Cossacks. The dragoons, which were first reviewed, made the least favorable impression. They are well-built, strong-looking men, well mounted, but their horsemanship is not creditable. Their unsatisfactory appearance may be partly attributable to fatigue, they having only just arrived, and having come that day some distance. The name "dragoons," in the European sense, when applied to them, is really a misnomer, for they are not dragoons, but mounted infantry carrying muskets with bayonets, and intended for infantry duty, using their horses only as a means of locomotion. Every fifth or sixth man is without a musket, his duty being to hold the horses while his comrades dismount and act as infantry. The hussars are, in their outward appearance, an imitation of the French force of that name, having French caps and bright red trousers. Some of them carry lances. They are likewise, as a rule, fine men, but bad horsemen. The Cossacks appeared far superior in every respect to the other cavalry, being evidently well trained and well up to their duty.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Cologne Gazette* gives the following account of the strength and positions of the Turkish army of the Danube: At Widdin we are told there are 57 battalions, 82 guns, 2 regiments of cavalry of 6 squadrons each; there are also 12 guns en route for Widdin from Ruscuk. Osman Pasha commands at Widdin. At Ruscuk there are 9 battalions, 3 batteries, and 2 Engineer companies; Taghir Pasha commanding. At and about Shumla, 29 battalions, 6 batteries, 1 regiment of Cavalry; commander, Aycoob Pasha, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the Danube army. At Silistria, 12 battalions, 2 batteries; commander, Selim Pasha. At Varna, 16 battalions, 2 batteries; commander, Rashid Pasha. At Tulcha, 6 battalions, 1 battery, 1 cavalry regiment; commander, Ali Pasha. In the Dobruzschna, 8 battalions, 2 batteries, 1 regiment of cavalry; preparations are being made to turn out the Circassians, who will muster some 25,000 men. At Nikopolis, 6 battalions, 1 battery; commander, Ali Feroz Pasha. At Nisch, 10 battalions, 2 batteries, 1 regiment of cavalry; commander, Hussein Pasha. Between the Danube and the Morava, 34 battalions, 6 batteries. At Sofia, 8 battalions. At different smaller places in Bulgaria, 23 battalions, 2 batteries, 1 regiment of cavalry. The strength of each battalion may be put at 600 or 700 men, giving a total strength to the Turkish forces about the Danube and the Morava of 150,000 infantry, 6 regiments of cavalry, and 300 field guns. A third of this force is composed of Redifs, whose training, clothing, and arming are reported to be far from satisfactory.

An alarming incident occurred at Woolwich recently, according to the *United Service Gazette*: A driver belonging to the 24th Brigade, Royal Artillery, quartered at the Grand Depot Barracks, received a visit from some friends, and accompanied them to one of the sheds in which the field-guns are parked, in order to show and explain to them the latest improvements in artillery. In disregard of the standing regulations he opened one of the ammunition boxes, and lifted out one of the 9-pounder Shrapnell shells which are always carried as part of the gun's equipment. While he was in the act of explaining the characteristics of the projectile it suddenly burst with a loud report, scattering its fragments and the bullets which it contained in all directions. Singular to say, the only serious damage done was the laceration of one man's hand, the driver who had been acting as exhibitor escaping with scarcely a scratch. The roof of the gun-shed and the gun-carriages on either side bear marks of the explosion, and some of the fragments were picked up at a considerable distance. Major G. S. Harvey, who commands the battery to which the driver belongs (C. 24), has investigated the circumstances, but at present with no conclusive results. The driver persists in stating that he did not remove the plug from the shell, and that it was a fall which caused it to explode. This is regarded as very improbable, as the shell contained no fuse or other known means of ignition, and the plug when found appeared to have been unscrewed from the fuse-hole before the explosion occurred. It is suspected that the plug was removed to show the contents, and that one of the party must have been smoking, and dropped an ash upon the powder. If he shell had been plugged when it burst, the consequences would in all probability have been far more disastrous.

According to *Iron*, the *Wild Swan*, 6, sloop, has made two very unsatisfactory trials of her machinery at Plymouth, the second trial being even more unsatis-

factory than the first, as it was found that no efforts would make the boilers generate enough steam to work the engines at even half speed. She will therefore, although a new ship, have to undergo extensive repairs, which will occupy some time.

A strict inquiry is being made at Sheerness by order of the Admiralty as to the repeated failures of the *Turquoise*, 12, screw corvette. This vessel has not been in commission yet, and was only launched last year, but it has been found impossible to do anything with her engines, and she has proved a very expensive failure. She is sister ship to the *Opal*, Capt. F. C. B. Robinson, which left England last year with her machinery in a miserably defective state. So untrustworthy is the machinery of the *Opal* that several accidents have already occurred. On her passage to the Pacific she called at Madeira, and when coming to an anchor her starting gear broke down, and, it being impossible to stop the ship, she came into collision with a merchant vessel. As she was ordered to go through the Straits of Magellan, at the best of times very intricate for men-of-war, Capt. Robinson had to take her through; and at a sudden bend in the passage, when it was necessary to ease the engines, the starting gear again broke down, and nearly the whole of the vessel's forefoot was knocked away by the rocks. On her arrival at Valparaiso, where she joined the admiral, several repairs were effected, and a trial trip, under the superintendence of the engineers of the flagship, was ordered. On this occasion the machinery, when working at only thirty revolutions, broke down altogether; and on the 28th of December the *Opal* sailed from Coquimbo for the east coast of Peru, her engineers having to make the best of her engines.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR J. M. STEELE, K. C. B., commanding at Aldershot, presided recently at a lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, on "The Value of Systematic Instruction in Tactics for all Ranks of the Army," by Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General, Superintending Officer of Garrison Instruction, Aldershot. The lecturer opened by saying: "Within the past few days there has been raised in this institution the old question of the invasion of England, and we have been told that the forces of the country are not nearly sufficient for the task of defence. The work of the soldier is becoming more and more a skilled labor; and it seems to me that if 341,000 men cannot defend this small island against any force likely to be landed on its shores in our time, there must be something amiss with the 341,000 men, and no addition to their numbers would ensure success. No one on earth, I believe, certainly no one in this room, will pretend that the flesh and blood of our English forces are inferior to that of France, or Germany, or any other nation. Surely the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny have proved lately enough that the courage and endurance of Englishmen are as good and true as they ever were. Doubtless our arms and equipments are equal to those of any foreign Power, and for my part, I am not afraid of the results even should invasion take place. But, on the other hand, there are weak joints in our harness which, though not such as to cause alarm, should none the less be strengthened, especially as the strengthening would cost nothing to the country. One of the first requisites for an army in these days is a thorough acquaintance with the art of attacking an enemy, or defending itself with real skill so as to make the most of numbers, whether large or small, and of all circumstances that may arise. This art, which is called tactics, is assiduously practised in peace by foreign armies, and such practice is regarded by them as essential to success in war." Having discussed the various branches of his subject, Colonel Brackenbury summed up his points as follows: "The development of the power of fire-arms, including artillery, has necessitated new methods of fighting, and it is universally agreed throughout Europe that the main portion of the infantry struggle will be carried on by smaller units than those formerly used. The art of tactics ought therefore to be practised assiduously by such small units before going on to higher problems. Junior officers, non-commissioned officers and men, ought to be carefully trained in all the details of the fight, not only as is generally the case at present, in the preparation for fighting. The officers commanding the small units are those best fitted to be the instructors in the tactics. Models of ground should be prepared at all the principal stations, and used for the tactical lessons, which should commence on the smallest possible scale. Tactical lessons on the ground should form a considerable portion of the summer drills throughout the army. The militia and volunteers might practice with great advantage minor tactics as part of their training, instead of limiting themselves to what is generally called drill, because, though only drills are required in peace, knowledge of tactics is absolutely necessary at every moment in war. Inspecting officers should test the tactical knowledge of the corps which they examine quite as much as their smartness at drill."

A REPORT to the adjutant-general of her Majesty's forces, by the inspector-general of recruiting, upon recruiting for the English army for the year 1876, has been presented to Parliament by command of her Majesty, from which we make some extracts: The number of recruits raised in 1876 has been exceptionally large, and amounted to 29,370—a larger number than had been obtained since 1858. In 1875 the number raised was only 18,494, thus showing an increase in the year of 10,876 men enlisted into the service. The result has been that on December 31, 1876, the establishment of the army wanted only 552 rank and file to complete. The recruiting for the army appears to have received a very considerable impetus in the last few months, attributable, doubtless, in a measure to decreased employment in civil life, in consequence of the depressed state of trade; but it is reasonable to believe that there are other causes which have contributed

to increase the number of men who have offered themselves for enlistment, and that the most noteworthy of these is to be found in the improved condition of the soldier, and the advantages which he derives from recent legislation in his behalf. The increase of pay to the non-commissioned officer, and the right to deferred pay given to every soldier by the royal warrant of April, 1876, and the improved conditions as to pensions by the royal warrant of Sept. 6, 1876, are, doubtless, taken into account by those who are disposed to enter the army, and will tend, it is hoped, to induce a better class of men to join the ranks. The reduction of the standard of height by half an inch, to 5ft. 4½ in., has also helped to increase the number of men who have enlisted. There is, not unnaturally, a tendency on the part of commanding officers to take exception to the small men, from the strong desire to command battalions composed of taller and more showy soldiers; but notwithstanding this disposition, few complaints on this score have been made. It is to be deplored that the loss to the army caused by desertion from the ranks still unfortunately prevails to a considerable degree. The evil is a most serious one, and without a safeguard of some kind, such as that in force in former years, appears to baffle all efforts to check it. In considering the number of cases of desertions, it must be borne in mind that in many instances the same individual is counted more than once, as there are men who make a habit of deserting and re-enlisting again and again within very short periods, and although the number of cases may not bear a very great proportion to the gross total of desertions in the year, still it must not be lost sight of as in reality lessening the actual number of deserters, which in the last year amounted to 4,878. I may add that the number of deserters recovered to the army during the period was 2,063, leaving a net loss of 2,815. Although the number of desertions in 1876 is in excess of that in 1875, it is not unreasonable to assume that it may be accounted for by the very large increase of recruits who have entered the army in the year; and it is among this class of soldiers principally that this crime prevails. These two years, however, show a marked diminution as compared with the three preceding ones, as shown in the following statement: 1872, deserted 5,861, rejoined from desertion 1,855, net loss 4,006; 1873, deserted 5,702, rejoined from desertion 1,785, net loss 3,917; 1874, deserted 5,582, rejoined from desertion 2,052, net loss 3,530; 1875, deserted 4,373, rejoined from desertion 1,944, net loss 2,429; 1876, deserted 4,878, rejoined from desertion 2,063, net loss 2,815.

EVERYBODY who has lived in the city knows what it is to be disturbed in the night by cats fighting, and countless are the boots, boot-jacks, bricks, etc., that have been thrown at them, but all with poor success; they soon return, and the only thing that will keep them away is cold lead; but as a pistol shot in the dead of night will create more disturbance among your neighbors than a hundred howling cats, what then remains to be done. We should say get a Champion Air Pistol, it makes no noise, shoots perfectly accurate, but not hard enough to penetrate clothing, and will sting a cat so that he will think he has been near a hornet's nest, or something worse. Can be had of any gun dealer or of the Pope Mfg. Co., 45 High St., Boston.

ZUCCATO'S Patent Papyrograph is an Italian invention, recently introduced into this country by the Papyrograph Co. of Norwich, Conn. Our experience shows us that it is an invaluable addition to an office where there is occasion to multiply copies of letters or other manuscripts. In five or ten minutes the original writing can be so prepared that it can be reproduced almost indefinitely in an ordinary copying press, and this by an operation so simple that an intelligent office boy, capable of copying a letter in the ordinary method can work it without difficulty. Several hundred copies can be produced with a single application of color, at the rate of two or three hundred an hour, and at a cost of only a few cents for everything but paper. It certainly deserves the attention of Government officers and others having occasion for its use. It is not expensive, varying in price from \$20 to \$110, according to the size and style.

H. N. SQUIRE, 97 FULTON-ST.—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Sterling Silver, &c., Rogers' and Meriden Plated Ware 25 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices.

"Cigars by mail." See Adv. of A. M. Platt, New Haven, Ct.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

MACHETTE-LAY.—On Monday evening, February 12, by the Most Reverend Archbishop Wood, HENRY C. MACHETTE, P. A. Paymaster United States Navy, to LILLIAN LAY, daughter of the late Judge Bonner, of Mobile. No cards.

## BIRTHS.

KOEPFER.—At Omaha, Neb., February 3, 1877, to MARY, wife of Assistant Surgeon E. A. Koepfer, U. S. A., a son.

MUNSON.—At Indianapolis, Ind., on the 26th February, 1877, the wife of Lieut. J. F. Munson, 6th Infantry, a daughter.

## DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

MERRILL.—On March 6, at Madison, Wis., at the residence of her brother, G. H. Slaughter, Mrs. LOUISA MERRILL, widow of the late Capt. M. E. Merrill, 5th Infantry, who was killed while leading the stormy party at Molino del Rey, Mexico.

HOWITZ.—At Philadelphia, Sunday morning, Feb. 18, 1877, CAROLINE NORRIS HOWITZ, daughter of the late Joseph Parker Norris, and wife of Medical Director P. J. Howitz, U. S. Navy.



# THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

Are air-tight and indestructible, preserving the body for years, and protecting it from vermin, reptiles, or body-snatching. Their use prevents the spread of contagious diseases at funerals or elsewhere.

Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets are made in all sizes, from the cheapest to the most expensive.

Sold by all first-class undertakers and sextons.

**RAYMOND MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
NO. 348 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

# PERRY & CO.'S STEEL PENS



PERRY'S "U" Pens Fine Points.  
PERRY'S "J" Pens Broad Points.  
PERRY'S Falcon Pens Fine Points.  
PERRY'S Universal School Pens.  
Ask your Stationer for them.

**PERRY & CO.,** London.  
Branch House, 112 & 114 William St., New York.

**T. G. SELLEW,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**DESKS,**  
Office & Library Furniture,  
No. 103 FULTON STREET,  
NEW YORK.

Banks and Offices Fitted Up.  
FINE ROLL AND CYLINDER DESKS.

34th Year.

**NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL**  
Life Insurance Co.,  
Post-Office Square,  
BOSTON.

Assets, - - \$14,193,866 60

This Company insures lives upon the MUTUAL plan, and upon easy terms of payment of premium. Also, is prepared to discount at a reasonable rate of interest Endowment policies which will mature prior to Jan. 1, 1878.

OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY are charged the tabular rate of premium only, except when engaged in ACTUAL WARFARE.

**BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.**  
**JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.**

**KENNY & RATCLIFFE,**  
GENERAL AGENTS FOR NEW YORK.  
Office: "Evening Post" Building,  
Broadway.

**THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INS.**  
COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.  
Office, No. 921 Chestnut Street.  
Incorporated in 1847.

Assets, nearly \$5,750,000. The Penn is a purely Mutual Life Company, and one of the oldest and most reliable in the country. All of its surplus premiums are returned to the members every year, thus furnishing them insurance at the lowest possible rates. Its Policies are all non-forfeitable for their value after the third annual payment.

**SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.**

**THE REAL**  
"MAZARINE"

**BLUE GLASS!**

In quantities to suit, and  
cut to any size required.

**E. F. HOLBROOK & BROS.,**  
87 and 89 Beekman St.,  
(Cor. Cliff,) New York.

FAVORITE CIGARETTE  
ROLLER.

Compact, Simple, Practical, and appreciated by smokers.

No. 1, 2 1/2 inches long, .80  
No. 2, 3 1/2 " .65

Silver. Nickel. Gold.  
75 1.00 1.25

SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.  
**POPE MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
48 High Street, Boston, Mass.

Solid Cane Seat and Back Folding  
Chairs, 40 different Patterns, Folding  
Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees,  
etc. **COLLIERSON BROS.,** 181 Canal St., N.Y., M.T.s  
and Patentees. Illustrated Circulars sent free.

# THE HISTORY AND LEGAL EFFECT OF BREVETS

In the Armies of Great Britain and the United States, from their Origin in 1693 to the present time.

By General **JAMES B. FRY,**  
Colonel and Asst. Adjutant General U. S. Army.  
1 volume crown 8vo, 576 pages; crimson vellum cloth, \$3.50.

**D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,**  
23 Murray St. and 27 Warren St., N. Y.

\* \* Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

# R. H. MACY & CO.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED  
AS REPRESENTED.

Foreign Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Novelties by every European Steamer. Orders by mail receive special care. Catalogues free.

EXCHANGES MAY BE MADE within one week, or money returned in case of dissatisfaction.

14th St. and 6th Ave., N. Y.

# SHOPPING

Of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen promptly executed by Mrs. **LETITIA C. BAKER,** 42 East 23d St., N. Y. Send stamp for Circular, with reference, etc.

# PAJAMAS

These luxurious garments of the East, indispensable for Officers of the Army and Navy Sportsmen, Yachtsmen and Travellers generally can be had only of

**THOMAS MILLER,**  
MANUFACTURER OF FINE SHIRTS AND  
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,  
1125 Broadway, New York.  
Descriptive Pamphlets sent on application.

# RUFUS SMITH,

1173 Broadway, N. Y.

# FINE DRESS SHIRTS

TO ORDER.

FURNISHING GOODS forwarded to any Post in the United States.  
Send for Circular.

**PRATT'S**  
NEW  
PATENT  
FOR LADIES  
& GENTS  
LATEST  
IMPROVEMENT  
BRACE

Made of best material, in all sizes, for adults and children of both sexes, with additional bone overcoming all possibility of slipping of the shoulder. Send \$1.25 and chest measure to **Cleveland (O.) Shoulder Brace Co.** Ask your dealer for Pratt's New Brace.

# KOCH'S

Improved Patent Binder,  
FOR PRESERVING THE  
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Heavy board sides, with the inscription "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL," in gilt.

Sent to all addresses, post-paid, price \$1.50 or delivered at this office, \$1.25

# FIVE MILLION CIGARS

Smoked in the United States Daily!  
Don't pay 10 or 15 cents each. We can sell you No. 1 Cigars per 100: \$3.50, \$6, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$10. Orders promptly filled. 25 cents extra if sent by mail. **A. M. PLATT, New Haven, Ct.**  
N.B. 15 sample cigars sent free on receipt of \$1. Box 50 fine cigars sent postpaid on receipt of \$2.



**C. STEHR,**  
Manufacturer of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS, 347 BROOM STREET, 3 doors from the Bowery, N. Y., received the highest award, First Prize Medal, and Diploma, Centennial Exhibition, 1876, Philadelphia.

Any special design of Pipes and Cigarholders cut to order. Pipes boiled by the new process. Repairing done proper and at the shortest notice. Write for an Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

# ORIENTAL POWDER MILLS.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**GUNPOWDER.**

A large Stock of Sporting, Shipping, Mining and Blasting Powders always on hand. GOVERNMENT POWDER of all kinds manufactured to order.

Office-13 Broad St., Boston.

AGENCIES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.



# POLLAK & CO.

Manufacturers of Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders,  
27 JOHN ST., 4 DOORS WEST OF NASSAU ST.  
Established 1832.

Received a Diploma in 1863 and a Medal in 1865, from the American Institute, these being the first premiums awarded in this country for Meerschaum Goods.

Any special designs of Pipes or Cigarholders cut to order within 10 days' notice. Pipes, etc., cut from Photographs, Monograms, Crests, etc., a specialty.

Pipes, etc., boiled by the new process, repairing done and ambers fitted.

A finely illustrated circular will be sent free of charge on application to **P. O. Box 5009.**

# HOTELS.

## LELANDS'

**STURTEVANT HOUSE,**  
New York,  
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

**HOFFMAN HOUSE**  
AND RESTAURANT,  
Said by all travellers to be the best Hotel in the World. **C. H. READ, Proprietor**

## "THE BRUNSWICK,"

BOYLSTON, Cor. CLARENDON ST., BOSTON.  
This new and commodious structure is now completed and ready for the reception of guests. The house is fire-proof and contains every modern improvement, including a passenger and baggage elevator. It is elegantly furnished, is centrally located, in the most fashionable part of the city, near the Public Garden, Library and Common, and as convenient to the Railroad Depots and Theatres as any first-class Hotel in the city.  
No pains or money will be spared to make the Brunswick take rank with the best hotels in this country. Horse cars pass the doors.  
**J. W. WOLCOTT, Proprietor.**



CUT 1.  
PATENTED JUNE 23, 1875.



CUT 2.

The top and covers are Cast Iron, and the body is made of No. 22 R. G. Iron, weighing only 35 pounds, very durable, and will cook for 8 or 10 persons.

This Stove is especially adapted for Camping purposes. The ware consists of 8 qt. Kettle, 6 qt. Tea Kettle, 3 qt. Coffee Pot, Fry Pan, round Tin Pan, 2 square Pans, Dipper, Gridiron, Tent Collar, and 8 feet Funnel, and an Oven that will roast 15 pounds Beef.

The ware is so constructed that it nests and packs in the oven, and the oven and funnel pack inside of the Stove, as represented in Cut 2, which is a Stove packed for shipment, containing all the ware as shown in Cut No. 1.

There is room for packing half doz. Plates, Knives, Forks, Spoons, and drinking Cups in addition to articles enumerated above.

Price of these Stoves at retail, \$15.00. A large size weighing 70 pounds, \$25.00.

I have just made a No. 0 Camp, varying somewhat from No. 1, which will cook for 2 or 3 persons, weighs 22 lbs. and costs \$11.50; without an oven, \$10.

Send for Circulars. Manufactured by  
**H. L. DUNCLEE, 87 Blackstone St., Boston,**



This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every motion of the body, retaining rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain until permanently cured. Sold cheap by the  
**ELASTIC TRUSS CO.,**  
NO. 633 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.  
Sent by mail. Call or send for Circular, and be cured.



TO HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES,  
OFFICERS COMMANDING, RAILWAY  
CHIEFS, BANKERS AND TRADING  
ESTABLISHMENTS GENERALLY.

# ZUCCATO'S PATENT PAPYROGRAPH

For Fac-Simile PRINTING.

By means of this extraordinary invention, from ONE TO ONE THOUSAND FAC-SIMILE IMPRESSIONS of any Design, Writing, Drawing, Map, Notice, Price-List, Examination Paper, Circular, etc., etc., may be rapidly printed in an ordinary Copying Press, direct from a written sheet of paper, without transferring or type-setting, and WITH ONLY ONE APPLICATION OF COLOR.

Apply for Price-List and specimens of printing to

**THE PAPYROGRAPH CO.,**  
43 and 45 Shetucket St., Norwich, Ct.  
59 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

# "COOK'S IMPERIAL."

DIPLOMA AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Examine Neck-Band to Detect Counterfeits.

PRICE ONE-THIRD LESS  
than FOREIGN CHAMPAGNES.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

**American Wine Company,**  
119 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo

For sale at **PARK & TILFORD'S**  
and **ACKER, MERRILL & CO.'S,**  
New York.

# SALE OF NAVAL VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,  
February 27, 1877.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction the following named vessels:

At the United States Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on Tuesday, the 27th of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock M., the U. S. Ship "SABINE" of 1,475 tons measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, New York, on Thursday, the 29th of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock M., the U. S. Steamer "SUSQUEHANNA" of 2,313 tons measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, League Island, on Saturday, the 31st of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock M., the U. S. Ship "POTOMAC" of 1,457 tons measurement.

The vessels will be offered as they lie on the day of sale. They may be examined at any time previous to the day of sale on application to the commandants of the yards where they are, respectively, who will exhibit to persons desiring to bid an inventory of such articles as may be sold with them.

Thirty (30) per centum of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and the balance paid in cash when the sale is confirmed by the Department; the vessels to be removed within ten days from the date of such confirmation.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels, or either of them, from sale, to confirm the sale, and to reject any bid or offer which may be considered inadequate.

**Improved Field, Marine, Opera and Tourist's Glasses.**  
Spectacles and Eye Glasses Artificial Human Eyes. **H. WALDSTEIN, Optician,** 545 Broadway, N. Y. Catalogues mailed by enclosing stamp. Highest award received at the Centennial and Am. Institute 1876.

25 Elegant Cards, 20 styles, with name, 10 cts., postpaid. **Geo. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y.**

50 MIXED CARDS, with name, for 10c. and stamp. One pack (30 styles) Acquaintance Cards, 10c. samples for 5c stamp. **M. DOWD & CO, Bristol, Ct.**

# THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S

BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING  
**ROSES**

Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, postpaid. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$5. For 10 cents each additional, one Magnificent Premium Rose to every dollar's worth ordered. Send for our NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE, and choose from over 300 finest sorts. We make Roses a Great Specialty, and are the largest Rose-growers in America. Refer to 100,000 customers in the United States and Canada. **THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.,** ROSE-GROWERS, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

**MCCOMBER'S**  
PATENT BOOTS & SHOES  
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET-FREE  
-JOEL MCCOMBER  
UNION SQUARE, N. Y. CITY.

609 OF BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON 15 ST

**W. L. HAYDEN, Teacher of Guitar, Flute, Cornet,**  
Agent for Tilton Pat. Guitar, the best in use.  
Dealer in Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Catalogues free. 230 Broadway, Boston.



REMINGTON'S

\$45.



REMINGTON'S  
BREACH-LOADING  
DOUBLE-BARRELED  
GUN.

[From the Rod and Gun, Nov. 18, 1876.]

THE REMINGTON GUN.—Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, of the American Rifle Teams, 1874, 1875, and 1876, Lt.-Col. 12th Regt., writes under date of Nov. 10:

I have just returned from the Big South Bay, where I have been gunning for ducks. I tried for the first time the Remington 10 gauge gun I purchased from you last Summer. My success with it was excellent. In my judgment its shooting capacity cannot be surpassed. I want no better gun, and if I did I don't believe I could find it, even among the expensive grades of English guns.

E. REMINGTON AND SONS, 281 and 283 Broadway, N. Y.  
ARMORY, ILION, N. Y. P. O. Box 2694.  
Chicago, 237 State st. Boston, 146 Tremont st. Baltimore, 47 N. Charles st. St. Louis, 609 N. 4th.  
Cut this out and send for Illustrated Catalogue and Treatise on Rifle Shooting.



F. J. KALDENBERG

Received the only Prize awarded by the International Jury—for American made Meerschaum Goods, at the Centennial Exposition.

Manufacturer of MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR HOLDERS, Etc., etc. Also, a fine assortment of FRENCH BRIAR WOOD PIPES, and the best brands of American and Foreign TOBACCO Wholesale and Retail. Illustrated Price List sent on application. Goods sent by Mail or Express to any part of the country.

REPAIRING done in the best manner. Factory and Wareroom, 117 Fulton St.  
{ No. 6 Astor House (Broadway), }  
{ No. 71 Nassau St., cor. John St., } NEW YORK.

HENRY V. ALLIEN &amp; CO.,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,  
7 Bond St., New York.

Army, Navy and National Guard Goods.

Having entirely escaped damage by the late fire, we are prepared to execute orders as promptly as usual.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BAKER &amp; MCKENNEY,

141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.  
NEW REGULATION ARMY EQUIPMENTS

MILITARY GOODS,

FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Full-dress Hats, Epaulettes, Fatigue Caps, and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States constantly on hand and made to order at short notice. Goods Sent C. O. D. Everywhere.

THOMSON'S

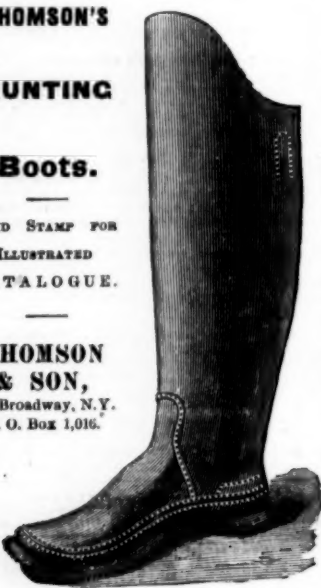
HUNTING

Boots.

SEND STAMP FOR  
ILLUSTRATED  
CATALOGUE.

THOMSON

& SON,  
301 Broadway, N. Y.  
P. O. Box 1,016.



CORK SOLE BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

Brooks' Patent Cork Sole  
BOOTS AND SHOES

Keep the feet dry and warm. Non-conductor of heat and cold. Recommended by all physicians.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED AT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

MEASURED WORK A SPECIALTY. HANDSOME AND EASY FIT GUARANTEED.

NEW & NICE SELF-ACTING OVERSHOES put on and off without using the hands.

Brooks', 1196 Broadway, cor. 29th St

**SOLDIERS** INVEST YOUR LEISURE AND spare dollars in learning Telegraphy practically. I will send you two durable instruments, batteries and instructions complete for \$25. It will return you ten-fold. Any man can learn in two months. Address William C. Ketchum, Astoria, N. Y.

F. J. HEIBERGER,  
Army, Navy and Citizens'  
MERCHANT TAILOR

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,  
617 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,  
Washington, D. C.

STRYKER & CO.,  
431 BROOME ST., New York,

Military Clothing  
Exclusively.

OFFICERS AND BAND UNIFORMS  
A SPECIALTY.

BOYLAN & CO.,  
Military Clothing  
A Specialty,

135 GRAND STREET,  
New York.

JOHN EARLE & CO.,  
Army and Navy Tailors,

Two doors above the "Old South,"  
330 WASHINGTON ST. (old No. 154),  
BOSTON, MASS.

J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,  
ARMY TAILOR,  
736 BROADWAY, New York.

FRITSCH &amp; GRIEB,

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,

No. 1409 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.

**PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE**  
ARMY CASHED IN ADVANCE. 6 Per  
Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits Payable on Demand. Special rates allowed on time Deposits.  
J. H. SQUIER & CO., Bankers,  
Washington, D. C.

Price, boxed, with Darts,  
Slugs, Targets, &c.,  
\$10.



New Improved Air Rifle.

For Target Practice and Shooting Small Game.

The Best Air Rifle Made.

Sent upon receipt of price, or C. O. D. Send for Circular. Address  
H. M. QUACKENBUSH, Mfr, Herkimer, N. Y.,  
Manufacturer of Superior Patented Steel Air Gun and Pistol Darts of all sizes, Slugs, &c.

VANITY FAIR

FOR MEERSCHAUM AND CIGARETTES

DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE.

be produced. Only the best French Cigarette Paper is used, which is free from mineral and other injurious substances.

L'AMERIQUE—A new Cigarette of Perique and Vanity Fair, quite equal to a cigar. Unlike all others. Provided with mouth-piece, to avoid direct contact of teeth and the mucous lining of the cheeks with the tobacco, while the entire quantity of tobacco is consumed. Highest Award, Vienna, 1873, and Centennial, 1876. Samples, 20 cents.

Our PEERLESS and PLAIN FINE CUT CHEWING are unsurpassed,  
WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.,  
PEERLESS TOBACCO WORKS. (5 PRIZE MEDALS.) Rochester, N. Y.



Imitation Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of Gold. Prices, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each. Ladies', Gents' and Boys' sizes. Patent Levers, Hunting Cases and Chronometer Balance, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches. Chains from \$2 to \$12 each. All the latest styles of jewelry at one-tenth the cost of Gold. Goods sent C. O. D. by express; by ordering six you get one free. Send postal order and we will send the goods free of expense. Send stamp for our Illustrated Circular. Address, COLLINS METAL WATCH FACTORY, 355 Broadway, New York City.

In ordering mention this paper.

HATFIELD AND SONS,

Army and Navy Tailors,

ESTABLISHED 1833,

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

English Sky-Blue Flannel for Officers' Summer Trousers.

THE GOODENOUGH  
HORSE SHOE,

HAVING BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR

ARMY USE,

BY THE

Board of Officers,

CONVENED AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

JANUARY 20, 1876,

Army officers wishing instructions in setting Cavalry shoes and shoeing without fire, are requested to send for new pamphlets of instructions issued free of cost by

GOODENOUGH HORSE SHOE

MAN'G CO.

50 & 52 West 31st St.,  
NEW YORK.

EDWARD D. BASSFORD,  
COOPER INSTITUTE,  
New York City.

Valuable and Useful Household Goods of the substantial kind, Artistic and Cheap, in China, Glass, Cutlery, Silver, Copper, Brass, Iron, Tin and Enamelled Wares.

Communications by mail receive prompt attention. Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free.

EDWARD D. BASSFORD,  
Cooper Institute,  
NEW YORK CITY.

The United States Cartridge Co.  
LOWELL, MASS.

Manufacturers of the Central Fire, Solid Head, Brass Shell, Re-Loading Cartridge, used by the Army and Navy of the United States and several Foreign Governments. All kinds of Rim Fire Ammunition. Special attention paid to orders for TARGET PRACTICE CARTRIDGES. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.  
WALLACE & SONS, Agents, New York City.

Dreka's  
Dictionary Blotter.

Useful to Every Letter-writer. Combination of Portfolio with Complete List Words which Letter-writers are liable to Spell Incorrectly.

Price from 55 cents to \$10.

Send for Descriptive Price List.

1121 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.  
For Sale by Booksellers and Stationers.



W. READ and SONS,  
13 FANEUIL HALL Sq., BOSTON.  
Agents for W. & C. Scott & Son's GENUINE BREACH-LOADERS. Also, Westley Richards—Webley—Greener, Moore, and other makes, from \$40.00 up. Send for Circulars.

The Hazard Powder Co.  
MANUFACTURERS OF

Gunpowder.

Hazard's "Electric" Powder.

No. 1 (fine) to 6 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. only.

Hazard's "American Sporting."

No. 1 (fine) to 3 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and 6 1/2 lb. kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for upland and prairie shooting. Well adapted to short guns.

Hazard's "Duck Shooting."

No. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters and 6 1/2 and 12 1/2 lb. kegs. Burns slowly and very clean, shooting remarkably close, and with great penetration. For field, forest, or water shooting, it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for musket or breech-loader.

Hazard's "Kentucky Rifle."

FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25, 12 1/2, and 6 1/2 lbs. and cans of 5 lbs. FFG is also packed in 1 and 1/2 lb. canisters. Burns strong and moist. The FFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard Rifle powder of the country.

SUPERIOR MINING AND BLASTING POWDER.

CARTRIDGE, CANNON AND MUSKET POWDER; ALSO SPECIAL GRADES FOR EXPORT. OF ANY REQUIRED GRADE OR PROOF MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

The above can be had of dealers, or of the Company's Agents in every prominent city, or wholesale at our office,

88 Wall street, New York.